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Report on the
Administration of the
State of Karnataka
1980-81



GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA

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**REPORT ON THE
ADMINISTRATION OF THE STATE OF KARNATAKA
1980-81**

**DEPARTMENT OF
PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS
GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA
BANGALORE**

1982 -

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BANGALORE**

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PREFACE

This is the Administration Report for the State of Karnataka for the year 1980-81. It has been compiled and edited by the Department of Bureau of Economics and Statistics and published by order of the Government. The Report does not cover the working of Companies, Boards, Corporations and such other State Government Undertakings.

The First Chapter is largely introductory while the Second and Third Chapters deal with legislation and administration of justice, respectively. The remaining chapters give a brief idea of the working of the several departments of the State Government during the period 1st April 1980 to 31st March 1981.

The Report for the year 1981-82 is under preparation and is expected to be published soon.

M. K. VENKATESHAN
Additional Chief Secretary.

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE STATE OF KARNATAKA 1980-81

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CHAPTER I

THE BACK-DROP

1.1. The Land and its Resources

1.1.01. The present State of Karnataka came into being on 1st November 1956 in pursuance of the States' Reorganisation Act, 1956 and acquired the present name on 1st November 1973 till which date it was known as the State of Mysore.

1.1.02. The State is situated in the South-Western part of the peninsular region of India between $11^{\circ}5' \text{ N} - 19^{\circ} \text{ N}$ latitudes and $74^{\circ} \text{ E} - 78^{\circ}31' \text{ E}$ longitudes. The state forms part of Deccan Plateau of India with altitudes varying from 1500 M in the west and gradually sloping down towards north-east to 600 M. The state stretches to about 600 kms. from north to south and about 300 kms. from west to east with a coastline of about 300 kms. in the west. The area of the state is 1.92 lakh sq.kms. It is the sixth largest state in India.

1.1.03. The state is bounded by the Arabian sea in the west, the states of Maharashtra in the north, Andhra Pradesh and Tamilnadu on the east and Tamilnadu and Kerala in the south. For the purpose of administration, Karnataka is divided into four divisions, further sub-divided into 19 districts and 175 taluks. As per the 1981 census, there were 250 towns. The capital of the state is Bangalore City situated at the south-eastern corner of the state. Bangalore is the biggest of the eleven cities of the state with a population of nearly 31.85 lakhs (1981 census).

1.1.04. Broadly, four physio agronomic regions can be identified: (i) coastal region, a narrow strip of land along the western coast, (ii) the malnad region (the land of hills); mainly a forest belt adjacent to and lying to the east of the coastal region; of about 40-60 kms. in width and extending from Belgaum in the north to Kodagu in the south. The

area lying further east is known as the maidan region further divided into (iii) the northern maidan and (iv) the southern maidan.

1.1.05. Mainly four soil types are prevalent; laterite and lateritic soils in the western part of the state in a longitudinal strip confined to hilly and high rainfall regions of the Western Ghats and in small patches in Bidar district in the extreme north. Red-loams and red sandy loams occur in southern districts. Vast tracts in the northern Karnataka are covered with black soils. Alluvial soils are mostly found in the plains of the coastal region and river valleys.

1.1.06. The state receives the major portion of the rainfall from south-west monsoons between June and September. In the south-eastern parts, the retreating monsoons between mid-October-November are also of some influence. The normal annual rainfall in the state is about 1355 mms. The actual rainfall during the year 1980 was 1509 mms. The coastal area receives heavy and dependable rainfall of about 3000 mms., during May-October; the malnad region between 1000-2500 mms., of assured rainfall annually; the area lying further east receives low to medium rainfall of about 700 mm. which is highly variable and therefore less reliable.

1.1.07. The climate is more or less salubrious and equable throughout the year. The coastal region has mean monthly temperature between 24°C (75°F) and 31°C (88°F) all the year round. High humidity is common in this region. The malnad region is relatively cool; the monthly mean temperature varying between 18°C (64°F) and 24°C (75°F). The southern maidan has an equable climate, the northern maidan is a region of warm winters and hot summers.

1.1.08. A number of rivers and streams take birth in the long range of scattered hills running north to south of the malnad region. There are two main river systems; rivers rising in the (i) Western Ghats and flowing to the

west to join the Arabian sea which are relatively short and (2) those coursing over long distances to the east and draining into the Bay of Bengal. The Sharavathy, the Nethravathi and the Kali are the important rivers flowing westwards. The Krishna in the north with its major tributaries namely, Thungabhadra, the Malaprabha, the Ghataprabha and the Bhima and the Cauvery in the south with its major tributaries namely, Hemavathy, the Kabini, the Shimsha and the Arkavathy are the rivers flowing to the east. A watershed separates the northern and the southern maidans into two river valleys, viz., the Krishna in the north and the Cauvery in the south, the former accounting for about 60% of the maidan region.

1.1.09. About 15.8% of the geographical area of the state is covered by forests. Most of the malnad region is under forests. Evergreen forests mark the malnad region and the narrow strip along the southern boundary of the state. Sandalwood, teak, rosewood, laurelwood, cedar and bamboos are some of the economically important species found in these forests. The rest of the state is covered by shrubs and forests of poor quality. During the year 1980-81, about 2 million cubic metres of timber including industrial timber, firewood, etc., 1.43 lakh tonnes of bamboo and 1,600 tonnes of sandalwood were extracted from these forests. The total revenue derived from these forests during the year was Rs. 37.76 crores.

1.1.10. The 300 km. long western sea board provides considerable scope for development of marine fishing. During the year, fish catch was estimated at 1,60,703 tonnes of marine fish and 46,652 tonnes of fresh water fish. The value of fish caught in the state was Rs. 4178.21 lakhs.

1.1.11. As per the 1977 livestock census, the livestock wealth consisted of 102.22 lakh cattle, 32.78 lakh buffaloes, 45.36 lakh sheep, 33.88 lakh goats, 2.96 lakh pigs, 26,950 horses and ponies and 96.96 lakh poultry.

1.2. The People

1.2.01. As per 1981 censuses* the state had a population of 370.43 lakhs. It is the eighth largest state in the Country in terms of population. It has a density of 193 persons per sq.km. The southern and western fringe districts are more densely populated.

1.2.02. In 1981, about 263.32 lakh persons (71.09%), were residing in rural areas and 107.11 lakhs (28.91%) in urban areas. The districts of Bangalore, Dharwad, Mysore and Bellary were more urbanised than the rest.

1.2.03. There were 963 females for every 1000 males in 1981 as against 957 per 1000 in 1971, 955 per 1000 in 1961 and 966 per 1000 in 1951. In the western coastal district of Dakshina Kannada, females outnumbered the males, the sex ratio being 1060 per 1000 as per census.

1.2.04. The economy of the state is marked by excessive dependence of population on agriculture for its livelihood. As per the 1981 census 149.06 lakh persons (40.24%) were workers. Of the workers about 60% had agriculture as their main occupation and were engaged either as cultivators or as agricultural labourers.

1.3. Agriculture

1.3.01. Agriculture has been the main-stay of the people in the state. Agriculture and allied activities accounted for about 49.84% and 50.37% of the state domestic product during 1980-81 at current and constant prices respectively.

1.3.02. Land holdings in Karnataka are predominantly small in size. As per the 1976-77 Agricultural Census, there were 38.11 lakh holdings in the state with an area of 113.57 lakh hectares. The marginal (less than one hectare)

*Provisional

and small (one to two hectares) farmers accounted for about 57% with an operational area of about 17% of the total area of all holdings. But the holdings of the marginal farmers (less than one hectare only) accounted for about 33% with about 6% of the total area under them. The average size of a holding in the state was 2.98 hectares. The average size of the holding of a small farmer was 1.49 hectares and that of a marginal farmer was 0.50 hectare.

1.3.03. Of the total geographical area of 190.50 lakh hectares (according to village papers) during 1979-80, 111.12 lakh hectares (or 58.3%) were sown during the year. 7.6% of the net area under the plough was sown more than once during the year. Fallows constituted 15.1% of the net area sown (15.63 lakh hectares).

1.3.04. During the year 1979-80, 72% of the cropped area (or 80.73 lakh hectares) were under food crops. The major food crops were rice, ragi, jowar, maize, bajra, wheat, gram, tur and sugarcane. Among non-food crops, groundnut, safflower and cotton were major crops. Karnataka stood first in terms of area under ragi in the country Karnataka was also one of the major states growing rice (XI), jowar (II), groundnut (IV) and cotton (IV). It is also well known for plantation crops of coffee (I), cardamom (II), pepper (II) areca and coconut (II).¹

1.3.05. Yield rates (in kgs/hectare) of some of the major crops during the year were as follows: rice-2104 (1082), jowar-905 (688), maize-2758 (970), ragi-1155 (1047), wheat-622 (1437), gram-401 (480), groundnut-628 (797), sugarcane-86 tonnes (50 tonnes) and cotton-94 (162).²

1.3.06. Food grains production during the year 1979-80 amounted to 73.85 lakh tonnes (partially revised

1/. The Roman figures in para 1.3.04 refer to the rank of Karnataka amongst the States in India.

2/. Figures in brackets in 1.3.05 refer to all-India yield rates (1979-80 figures).

estimates) of which the share of cereals and millets was 67.47 lakh tonnes, the balance being accounted for by pulses. Out-turn of oilseeds amounted to 13.65 lakh tonnes, the share of groundnut being 11.60 lakh tonnes. Out-turn of sugarcane was 96.70 lakh tonnes and that of cotton (lint) 12.53 lakh bales (of 170 kgs. each).

1.3.07. Karnataka has considerable irrigation resources. Irrigable land in the state is estimated at about 45 per cent of the arable land. During 1979-80, however, 13.87 lakh hectares of net cropped area were irrigated which accounted for 13.4 per cent of the net cropped area. Major sources of irrigation were: canals 5.51 lakh hectares (or 39.7 per cent of net area irrigated), tanks 3.44 lakh hectares (or 24.8 per cent) and wells 3.58 lakh hectares (or 25.8 per cent). Gross irrigated area during the year amounted to 16.89 lakh hectares. Thus area irrigated more than once was about 21.7 per cent of net irrigated area. Principal irrigated crops rice and sugarcane which accounted for 51.1 per cent of gross irrigated area. Other important irrigated crops were jowar, ragi, wheat and cotton.

1.4. Minerals

1.4.01. Karnataka is also well endowed with mineral resources. A variety of rich minerals occur in the state. At present, it is the only gold producing state in the country. Accordingly to presently available estimates, of mineral resources, Karnataka ranks first among the states in the country in relation to reserves of gold, manganese, limestone, quartz, asbestos and vanadium; ranks second in relation to tungsten, chromite and kyanite ores; third in relation to pyrites, and fuller's earth and fourth in relation to iron, copper and dolomite ores.

14.02. The estimated reserves of some of the major minerals in Karnataka are (in lakh tonnes) iron ore—17,670, copper—100, manganese—340, gold—60, limestone—1,64,470, dolomite—4,240 and quartz—2,220.

1.4.03. Deposits of iron ore, noted for their high iron content are fairly abundant. The richest iron ore deposits occur in Bellary district followed by Chitradurga, Uttara Kannada, Tumkur, Chikmagalur, Shimoga and Mandya districts. Manganese ore occurs in Bellary, Shimoga, Chitradurga, Tumkur, Uttara Kannada and Dharwad districts. Chromite, bauxite, mica, chinaclay, asbestos and feldspar are some of the other minerals available. Limestone and granite occur extensively in different parts of the state. During the year 1980, 34.33 lakh tonnes of iron ore (valued at Rs. 6.88 crores), 4.71 lakh tonnes of manganese ore (valued at Rs. 3.02 crores), 55,510 tonnes of bauxite (Rs. 10.39 lakhs), 41,136 tonnes of copper (Rs. 46.65 lakhs), 15.81 lakh tonnes of limestone (Rs. 437.08 lakhs) 2,376 kgs. of gold (Rs. 1,232.48 lakhs) and 176 kgs. of silver (Rs. 4.35 lakhs) were mined in the state.

1.5. Industry

1.5.01. Karnataka has been a pioneer in industrial development. The state has well developed textile, cement, sugar, paper, iron and steel, engineering, aeronautical, electrical and electronic industries. Some of the prestigious Government of India undertakings are located in the state. They are: the Indian Telephone Industries Limited, the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, the Bharat Electronics Limited, the Bharat Earth Movers Limited, the Bharat Gold Mines Limited, the Hindustan Machine Tools Limited and the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited. Prominent among the State Government Undertakings are the Visvesvaraya Iron and Steel Limited, the Mysore Paper Mills Limited, the New Government Electric Factory, the Government Soap Factory, the Government Silk Filatures, the Sandalwood Oil Factory, Vikrant Tyres Limited; etc. Some of the important major private/joint sector industries are the Aluminium Factory at Belgaum, Mangalore Chemicals and Fertilisers at Mangalore, Indian Tobacco Company at Bangalore, Karnataka Scooters, Maddur, Kamani Metals and Alloys, Bangalore, Ideal Jawa at Mysore (Motor Cycles),

Motor Industries Company at Bangalore, Falcon Tyres Limited, Mysore, Mysore Lamp Works and Bengal Lamp Works both at Bangalore, Andhra Steel Corporation, Kap Steel and Brindavan Alloys (all at Bangalore), etc. The state has also a number of sugar factories mostly in the co-operative sector. Karnataka is also leading in sericulture accounting for nearly 80 per cent of the mulberry silk production in the country.

1.5.02. The State Government have been encouraging industrial development in the state mainly through the promotional agencies, viz., the Karnataka State Financial Corporation, the Karnataka State Industrial Investment and Development Corporation, the Karnataka Small Scale Industries Development Corporation, the Karnataka Industrial Co-operative Bank, the Khadi and Village Industries Board, etc. In addition, the Government of India organisations, viz., the Small Industries Service Institute and the Khadi and Village Industries Commission have also been playing significant a role in the industrial development of the state.

1.5.03. As at the end of 1980, the number of factories registered under the Factories Act in the state was 13,821 with an average daily employment of about 5.31 lakhs. Production of some of the important industries during the year was; pig-iron—15.37 lakh tonnes, finished steel 0.82 lakh tonnes, steel ingots—1.00 lakh tonnes, cement 15.37 lakh tonnes; sugar 3.12 lakh tonnes, paper 0.91 lakh tonnes, cotton yarn 0.51 lakh tonnes and vanaspathi—3,735 tonnes.

1.5.04. Karnataka has a wide range of handicrafts. It is well known for many rural/cottage industries and handicrafts, of which, handloom, agarbathi making, sandalwood and ivory carving, lacquerware, bidriware, leatherwork and stone and bronze sculpture are worth mentioning.

1.6. Infrastructure

1.6.01. Power (Electricity)

Karnataka, a pioneer in the development of electricity derives the entire power from its hydroelectric projects.

The installed capacity of these projects, as at the end of the year under report, was 1469.80 MWs. Power generated during the year was 6388.74 million units and consumption was 5139.56 million units. Consumption by industries was about 4013.38 million units accounting for 78.09 per cent of total power consumption. As at the end of the year, 20,838 towns and villages were electrified and 3.09 lakh irrigation pumpsets were energised.

1.6.02. Transport and Communication

During 1979-80, Karnataka had 2,872 kms. of railways including 482 kms of broadgauge. The State had a network of 1,08,194 kms of roads of which 64,503 kms were maintained by the State Public Works Department. Surfaced roads, mainly black topped and waterbound meccadam, were 57,125 kms. long accounting for 52.7 per cent of all types of roads. Of the roads maintained by the Public Works Department, 1,968 kms were national highways, 7,802 kms state highways, 12,912 kms major district roads and 41,821 kms were other district and village roads.

1.6.03. As at the end of 1980-81, Karnataka had a total of about 4.06 lakh registered motor vehicles of all descriptions. Of these, motor cycles accounted for 2.25 lakhs (55.30 per cent), motor cars 0.63 lakh (15.44 per cent) and goods vehicles 0.31 lakh (8.21 per cent).

1.6.04. Banking

Karnataka has a highly developed banking industry. As at the end of June 1980, 2,635 branches of commercial banks were functioning in the state. The commercial banks have mobilised deposits amounting to Rs. 4012.47 crores and advanced an amount of Rs. 2153.75 crores as at the end of December 1979.

1.6.05. Joint Stock Companies

During the year under report 376 joint stock companies were newly registered and 137 companies were liquidated.

1.6.06. Industrial Finance (term finance)

The Karnataka State Financial Corporation sanctioned, during the year, loans to 1,022 applicants for establishment/expansion of industries in the state; the amount sanctioned being Rs. 21.17 crores. The Karnataka State Industrial Investment and Development Corporation sanctioned a loan of Rs. 8.32 crores.

1.6.07. Co-operatives

There were 22,074 Co-operative Societies in the state as at the end of the year 1980-81. These societies had a membership of 82.29 lakh persons and share capital of Rs. 175.70 crores. The amount of loans sanctioned by these societies during the year was Rs. 335.17 crores.

1.6.08. Agricultural Marketing

The sale of all major/principal agricultural produce is regulated in the state through regulated markets. There were 114 main markets and 208 sub-markets. Agricultural produce worth Rs. 715 crores was sold through these regulated markets during the year. A market fee of Rs. 8.48 crores and licence fee of Rs. 38.67 lakhs was realised during the year.

1.7. Labour and Employment

1.7.01. Labour

During the year 1980-81, 198 trade unions were newly registered and 34 trade unions were cancelled. As at the end of the year there were 1,677 trade unions in the state. During the year under report, there were 39 strikes involving 1,10,229 workers, 6 lockouts involving 7,870 workers, 12 closures involving 9,893 workers, 34 lay-offs involving 8,727 workers and 13 retrenchments involving 339 workers.

1.7.02., Employment Exchanges

As at the end of 1980-81, there were 36 employment exchanges in the state. During the year, about 2.50 lakh employment seekers had registered their names in these employment exchanges. 2.17 lakh applicants were sponsored against various vacancies during the year. 6.07 lakh employment seekers were on the live register as at the end of the year.

1.8. Social Services

1.8.01. Education and literacy

In Karnataka, the literacy rate was 38.4% as compared to 36.1% for the country (1981 Census). Literacy rates in the districts of Dakshina Kannada, Bangalore, Kodagu, Uttara Kannada, Shimoga, Chikmagalur and Dharwad were above the state average. The districts of Raichur (24.9%), Gulbarga (25.1%) and Bidar (26.8%) were the most backward districts from the point of view of literacy.

1.8.02. As at the end of 1979-80, there were 5 Universities with 585 affiliated colleges. There were 11 medical colleges, 5 pharmacy colleges, one dental college, one college of nursing, 7 ayurvedic medical colleges, 4 homoeopathy colleges, one veterinary college, one fisheries college and 16 engineering colleges. With 30 commerce colleges, 29 law colleges and 35 teacher's training colleges, the state had a well developed infrastructure for professional education. In the sphere of school education also, the state had registered good progress. There were 40,321 recognised institutions of which 27,824 were high schools (including pre-primary) and 2,497 were high schools (including Composite Junior Colleges). Enrollment in primary schools (including pre-primary) was 51.41 lakhs and that in high schools was 7.37 lakhs.

1.8.03. Health and Family Welfare

As at the end of the year, the State had 1963 medical institutions of various types with a bed strength of 34,774.

1.9. Overall

1.9.01. Finance of the State (1980-81)

The state had a revenue surplus of Rs. 58.56 crores during the year. The accounts for the year showed a revenue receipts of Rs. 953.46 crores against an expenditure of Rs. 894.90 crores on revenue account. The expenditure on capital account was Rs. 171.68 crores. Of the total revenue of Rs. 953.46 crores the share of tax revenue was Rs. 529.75 crores (55.6 percent) that of non-tax revenue was Rs. 201.77 crores (21.2 percent) and that of grants-in-aid and contributions was Rs. 221.94 crores (23.3 percent).

1.9.02. Of the tax-revenue of Rs. 529.75 crores, indirect taxes accounted for Rs. 427.87 crores (80.8 percent), the most important of which were sales tax, state excise and taxes on vehicles. Of the non-tax revenue of Rs. 423.72 crores, interest receipts accounted for Rs. 89.63 crores (21.1 percent) other non-tax revenue of Rs. 112.15 crores (26.5 percent) and grants-in-aid of Rs. 221.94 crores (52.4 percent).

1.9.03. The total expenditure on revenue account of Rs. 894.90 crores was made up of expenditure on general services Rs. 255.04 crores (28.5 percent) on social and percent community services Rs. 323.98 crores (36.2 percent), economic services Rs. 281.64 crores (31.5 percent) and grants-in-aid and contributions Rs. 34.25 crores (3.8 percent).

1.9.04. Receipts under public debt (including loans and advances) during the year were Rs. 611.09 crores and disbursements (including loans and advances) amounted to Rs. 630.12 crores.

1.9.05. Annual Plan

The annual plan outlay for 1980-81 was Rs. 418.05 crores against which the expenditure incurred was Rs. 417.06 crores. Irrigation and Power together accounted for 41.44 percent of the total outlay and 41.49 percent of the expenditure. Agriculture and social and community services accounted respectively, for 15.59 percent and 21.9 percent of the outlay and 16.42 percent and 19.80 percent of the expenditure.

1.9.06. State Income

The net domestic product of Karnataka during 1980-81, at current prices, was estimated at Rs. 4776.57* crores giving rise to a per capita income of Rs. 1351.83. The net national product (for the country) amounted to Rs. 1,04,201 crores and the per-capita income (all-India) Rs. 1,536 at current prices.

1.9.07. The primary sector (agriculture and allied services) contributed, at current prices, Rs. 2382.97 crores (49.89 percent) to the State Incomes, the secondary sector (manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas and water supply) contributed Rs. 1,016.83 crores (21.29 percent) and the tertiary sector (transport, storage, trade, services, etc.,) Rs. 1376.77 crores (28.82 percent).

1.10. General Administration

1.10.01. Administrative Divisions

For purpose of general administration, the state had been divided into four revenue divisions which were further sub-divided into 19 districts and 175 taluks. The divisions and districts were:

(a) Bangalore division consisting of:

(1) Bangalore, (2) Chitradurga, (3) Kolar, (4) Shimoga and (5) Tumkur districts.

(b) Mysore division consisting of:

(1) Mysore, (2) Mandya, (3) Hassan, (4) Chikmagalur, (5) Kodagu and (6) Dakshina Kannada districts.

(c) Belgaum Division consisting of:

(1) Belgaum, (2) Dharwad, (3) Bijapur and (4) Uttara Kannada districts, and

(d) Gulbarga division consisting of:

(1) Bellary, (2) Gulbarga, (3) Raichur and (4) Bidar districts.

1.10.02. The administration was carried on by the Governor assisted by the Council of Ministers which functioned on the basis of joint responsibility.

1.10.03. There were two Houses of Legislature, viz., the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council. The State Legislature and almost all departments of the State Secretariat were located in the Vidhana Soudha at Bangalore.

1.10.04. Most of the Offices of the Heads of Departments were located at Bangalore. A large number of developmental activities was carried on, in addition to the regular departments, by a number of Boards, Corporations and other statutory organisations, constituted by the State Government. A well organised system of civic administration and local-self government, down to the village panchayat level existed in the state.

1.10.05. The administration of civil and criminal justice was carried on by the High Court of Karnataka located at Bangalore and headed by the Chief Justice.

The High Court was assisted by the subordinate judiciary with courts extending down to taluka level.

1.10.06. Bangalore city is the capital of the state. It has a salubrious climate, well laidout parks and flourishing educational and allied institutions. It has an altitude of about 920 M above the sea level. It is one of the fast growing metropolises of the country. Due to its rapid growth, new extensions are being laidout by the Bangalore Development Authority and these extensions as and when ready are being including within the jurisdiction of the Bangalore City Corporation. A large number of industries, in both private and public sectors are coming up around the city.

1.10.07. Shri Govind Narain continued to be the Governor of Karnataka during the year under report. The Governor fulfilled several important engagements during the year.

1.10.08. The following dignitaries visited the state capital/state during the year :

Sl. No.	Name of the dignitary	Period of visit	
		From	To
1	2	3	4
1.	Sri K. B. Lal , Chairman, Steering Committee, for Research on International Economic Relations ..	5-4-1980	8-4-1980
2.	Sri C. K. Jaffer Sherif, Union Minister of State for Railways ..	6-4-1980	12-4-1980
3.	Dr. M. S. Swaminathan, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission	13-4-1980	15-4-1980
4.	Sri C. M. Stephen, Union Minister of Communications ..	18-4-1980	19-4-1980
5.	Shri B. Shankarananda, Union Minister of Education, Health and Social Welfare ..	20-4-1980	23-4-1980

1	2	3	4
6.	Sri C. K. Jaffer Sherief, Union Minister of State for Railways ..	26-4-1980	28-4-1980
7.	H. E. Mr. Ray Jenkins, President, Commission of the European Community ..	5-5-1980	7-5-1980
8.	H. E. Mr. France Albert Rene, President of the Republic of Seychelles and Mrs. Geva Rene	7-5-1980	8-5-1980
9.	Shri K. C. Abraham, Governor of Andhra Pradesh ..	9-5-1980	12-5-1980
10.	Sri P. Venkatasubbaiah, Union Minister of State for Home and Parliamentary Affairs ..	10-5-1980	11-5-1980
11.	Sri P. Venkatasubbaiah, Union Minister of State for Home and Parliamentary Affairs ..	23-5-1980	25-5-1980
12.	Smt. Jyothi Venkatachallum Governor of Kerala ..	26-5-1980	29-5-1980
13.	Mrs. and H.E. Mr. T. B. Panabokke, High Commissioner for the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka ..	3-6-1980	3-6-1980
14.	Sri C. K. Jaffer Sherief, Union Minister of State for Railways ..	6-6-1980	6-6-1980
15.	Shri C. M. Stephen, Union Minister of Communications ..	29-6-1980	29-6-1980
16.	Prof. S. Nurul Hasan, Vice-President, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research ..	29-6-1980	3-7-1980
17.	Smt. and Shri K. L. Das ai Ambassador— designate to Austria ..	30-6-1980	30-6-1980
18.	Shri Justice P. N. Bhagwati, Judge, Supreme Court of India ..	30-6-1980	2-7-1980
19.	H. E. Mr. Shen Jain Ambassador of People's Republic of China ..	11-7-1980	11-7-1980
20.	Shri Justice N. L. Untwala, Judge, Supreme Court of India ..	14-7-1980	14-7-1980
21.	Shri P. C. Sethi, Union Minister of Works and Housing ..	17-7-1980	18-7-1980

1	2	3	4
22.	Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy President of India ..	24-7-1980	24-7-1980
23.	Shri Balram Jakhar, Speaker, Lok Sabha ..	25-7-1980	27-7-1980
24.	Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah, Union Minister of State for Home ..	26-7-1980	27-7-1980
25.	Sri Kripa Narain, Secretary, Union Ministry of Health and Family Welfare ..	28-7-1980	30-7-1980
26.	Shri P. Shivashankar, Union Law Minister ..	6-8-1980	7-8-1980
27.	Air Chief Marshal I. H. Lateef, P. V. S. M. Chief of the Air staff ..	8-8-1980	9-8-1980
28.	Shri C. K. Jaffer Sherief, Union Minister of State for Railways ..	20-8-1980	23-8-1980
29.	Shri C. K. Jaffer Sherief, Union Minister of State for Railways ..	25-8-1980	26-8-1980
30.	Mrs. and Air Vice Marshal D. G. King ee Sr. Staff officer Training Command	21-8-1980	21-8-1980
31.	Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah, Union Minister of State for Home and Parliamentary Affairs.	26-8-1980	26-8-1980
32.	Shri Yogendra Makwana, Union Minister of State for Home Affairs	16-9-1980	16-9-1980
33.	Shri B. Shankarananda, Union Education Minister ..	16-9-1980	17-9-1980
34.	Dr. I. G. Patel, Governor, Reserve Bank of India ..	18-9-1980	19-9-1980
35.	Shri C. K. Jaffer Sherief, Union Minister of State for Railways ..	22-9-1980	24-9-1980
36.	Rao Birendra Singh, Union Minister of Agriculture ..	25-9-1980	27-9-1980
37.	Shri Dharma Vira, Chairman, National Police Commission ..	26-9-1980	26-9-1980
38.	Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah, Union Minister of State for Home and Parliamentary Affairs ..	26-9-1980	27-9-1980

1	2	3	4
39.	Giani Zail Singh, Union Minister of of Home Affairs ..	27-9-1980	28-9-1980
40.	Shri Jagannath Pahadia, Chief Minister of Rajasthan ..	27-9-1980	28-9-1980
41.	Shri Pranab Mukharjee, Union Minister of Commerce ..	29-9-1980	1-10-1980
42.	Shri C. M. Stephen, Union Minister of Communications ..	1-10-1980	2-10-1980
43.	Shri C. M. Poonacha, Governor of Orissa ..	2-10-1980	7-10-1980
44.	Shri C. K. Jaffer Sherief, Union Minister of State for Railways ..	2-10-1980	7-10-1980
45.	Shri N. D. Tiwari, Union Minister of Planning ..	5-10-1980	6-10-1980
46.	Prof. S. Nurul Hassan, Vice- President, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research ..	5-10-1980	5-10-1980
47.	Smt. and Shri R. N. Haldipur, Lt. Governor of Arunachal Pradesh ...	7-10-1980	13-10-1980
48.	Mrs. and Mr. G. N. Uptan, Australian High Commissioner ..	4-10-1980	4-10-1980
49.	Shri C. M. Poonacha, Governor of Orissa ..	31-10-1980	1-11-1980
50.	H. E. Mr. Anker Jorgenson, Prime Minister of Denmark ..	4-11-1980	6-11-1980
51.	H.E. Mr. Hamad Abdul Rahman Al Midfa Health Minister, Government of U.A.E. ..	8-11-1980	8-11-1980
52.	Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah, Union Minister of State for Home and Parliamentary Affairs	9-11-1980	10-11-1980
53.	Smt. and Shri Kedar Pandey, Union Minister of Irrigation ..	11-11-1980	13-11-1980
54.	Shri A. B. Malik, Secretary, Defence Production ..	11-11-1980	14-11-1980
55.	Smt. and Shri Justice Y. V. Chandrachud, Chief Justice of India ..	14-11-1980	15-11-1980

1	2	3	4
56.	Shri C. K. Jaffer Sherief, Union Minister of State for Railways ..	15-11-1980	16-11-1980
57.	Smt. and Shri Justice Y. V. Chandrachud, Chief Justice of India	16-11-1980	18-11-1980
58.	Smt. Laxmi Mazumdar, National Commissioner for Scouts and Guides ..	24-11-1980	26-11-1980
59.	Sri V. P. Sathe, Union Minister of Information and Boardcasting ..	29-11-1980	30-11-1980
60.	Smt. Sushila Rohatgi, Chairman, Central Social Welfare Board ..	30-11-1980	3-12-1980
61.	Mr. A. S. M. Marshal, British Dy. High Commissioner at Madras ..	2-12-1980	2-12-1980
62.	Prof. V. Ramalingaswami, Director-General, Indian Council of Medical Research ..	10-12-1980	10-12-1980
63.	Mrs. Pupul Jaykar, Adviser (Handlooms and Handicrafts), Government of India ..	11-12-1980	12-12-1980
64.	Shri Balram Jakhar, Speaker, Lok Sabha ..	12-12-1980	14-12-1980
65.	Smt. and Shri Justice P. N. Bhagwati, Chairman, Committee for Implementing Legal-Aid-Schemes	21-12-1980	23-12-1980
66.	Mrs. and H. E. Mr. Andjelko Bazevic, Ambassador of Yugoslavia	22-12-1980	22-12-1980
67.	H. E. Mr. Rashid Abdullasal Noami, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, U.A.E. ..	23-12-1980	23-12-1980
68.	Shri Sawai Singh Sisodia, Union Minister of State for Finance ..	27-12-1980	28-12-1980
69.	Shri S. M. H. Burney, Union Home Secretary ..	29-12-1980	31-12-1980
70.	Shri C. K. Jaffer Sherief, Union Minister of State for Railways ..	1-1-1981	1-1-1981
71.	Shri C. M. Stephen, Union Minister of Communications ..	6-1-1981	6-1-1981
72.	Air Marshal Gole, AOC-in-C, Maintenance Command ..	7-1-1981	7-1-1981

1	2	3	4
73.	Shri Balram Jakhar, Speaker, Loksabha ..	13-1-1981	14-1-1981
g4.	Shri Justice A. N. Grover, Chairman, Press Council of India ..	15-1-1981	18-1-1981
75.	Shri V. P. Sathe, Union Minister of Information and Broadcasting ..	4-2-1981	4-2-1981
76.	Smt. and Shri R. N. Haldipur, Lt. Governor of Arunachal Pradesh	6-2-1981	9-2-1981
77.	Prof. S. Nurul Hasan, Vice- President, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research ..	6-2-1981	9-2-1981
78.	Shri C. M. Stephen, Union Minister of Communications ..	9-2-1981	9-2-1981
79.	Smt. and Shri R. N. Haldipur, Lt. Governor of Aurnachal Pradesh ..	13-2-1981	14-2-1981
80.	Shri Mohanlal Sukhadia, M.P. & Former Governor of Karnataka	22-2-1981	23-2-1981
81.	Shri C. M. Stephen, Union Minister of Communications ..	23-2-1981	24-2-1981
82.	Shri S. K. Dey, Former Union Minister of Community Develop- ment ..	24-2-1981	28-2-1981
83.	Shri C. K. Jaffer Sherif, Union Minister of State for Railways ..	7-3-1981	8-3-1981
84.	Shri B. Shankarananda, Union Minister of Health ..	8-3-1981	8-3-1981
85.	H.E. Mr. Karl Carstens, President of the Federal Republic of Germany ..	9-3-1981	9-3-1981
86.	Smt. and Shri Vikram Mahajan, Union Minister of State for Energy ..	9-3-1981	9-3-1981
87.	Shri B. Shankaranand, Union Minister of Health ..	13-3-1981	14-3-1981
88.	Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah, Union Minister of State for Home and Parliamentary Affairs ..	30-3-1981	30-3-1981

CHAPTER 2

LEGISLATION

2.1. Acts Passed by the Legislature

2.1.01. During the year 1980, 29 Acts were passed by the State Legislature, of which, 9 were substantial Acts and the remaining 20 were amending Acts. The Acts passed by the State Legislature are outlined below.

2.1.02. Karnataka Act No. 1 of 1980—

The Karnataka Appropriation Act, 1980

An Act to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of consolidated Fund of the State for the services of the financial year 1979-80. A sum of Rs. 54,43,34,000 was issued out of the Consolidated Fund of the State. It received the assent of the Governor on 4th March 1980.

2.1.03. Karnataka Act No. 2 of 1980—

The Karnataka Land Reforms (Amendment), Act 1980

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Land Reforms Act, 1980 (Act No. 10 of 1962). Section 55 was amended. Ordinance No. 25 of 1979 was repealed. It received the assent of the Governor on 6th March 1980.

2.1.04. Karnataka Act No. 3 of 1980—

The Karnataka Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Act, 1980

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Co-operative Societies Act, 1959 (Karnataka Act No. 11 of 1959). Sections 2, 2A, 63, 65A, 104, 111 and 127 were amended. Insertion of new section 24A was made and Karnataka Ordinance No. 20 of 1979 repealed. It received the assent of the Governor on 12th March 1980.

2.1.05. Karnataka Act No. 4 of 1980—The Karnataka Co-operative Societies (Second Amendment) Act, 1980

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Co-operative Societies Act, 1959 (Karnataka Act No. 11 of 1959). Section 14A was amended. It received the assent of the Governor on 12th March 1980.

2.1.06. Karnataka Act No. 5 of 1980—The Motor Vehicles (Karnataka Amendment) Act, 1979.

An Act further to amend the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 (Central Act No. IV of 1939). Sections 44 and 45 were amended. It received the assent of the President on 7th March 1980.

2.1.07. Karnataka Act No. 6 of 1980—The Karnataka Command Areas Development Act 1980.

An Act to make provision for comprehensive and systematic development of the command areas benefitted by irrigation projects and for matters incidental thereto. Ordinance No. 21 of 1979 was repealed. It received the assent of the President on 18th March 1980.

2.1.08. Karnataka Act No. 7 of 1980—The Karnataka Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1980.

An Act to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Karnataka for the services of a part of the financial year. An expenditure of Rs. 534,41,44,000 was authorised from out of the Consolidated Fund of the State. It received the assent of the Governor on 26th March 1980.

2.1.09. Karnataka Act No. 8 of 1980—The Mangalore Port Trust (Repeal) Act, 1980.

An Act to repeal the Mangalore Port Trust Act, 1953 (Madras Act No. XV of 1953). The Mangalore Port Trust (Repeal) Ordinance 1979 (Ordinance No 17 of 1979) and the Mangalore Port Trust (Repeal) (Amendment) Ordinance,

1979 (Ordinance No. 26 of 1979) were repealed. It received the assent of the Governor on 27th March 1980.

2.1.10. Karnataka Act No. 9 of 1980—The Karnataka Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Act, 1980.

An Act to amend the Karnataka Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1957 (Karnataka Act No. 35 of 1957). Schedule was amended. Ordinance No. 9 of 1979 was repealed. It received the assent of the Governor on 8th April 1980.

2.1.11. Karnataka Act No. 10 of 1980—The Karnataka Motor Vehicles Taxation (Second Amendment) Act, 1980.

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1957 (Karnataka Act No. 35 of 1957). Schedule was amended. It received the assent of the Governor on 8th April 1980.

2.1.12. Karnataka Act No. 11 of 1980—The Karnataka Village Panchayats and Local Boards (Amendment) Act, 1980.

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act, 1959 (Karnataka Act No. 10 of 1959). A new Section 73.A was introduced and Section 77 was amended. Ordinance No. 18 of 1979 was repealed. It received the assent of the Governor on 9th April 1980.

2.1.13. Karnataka Act No. 12 of 1980—The Karnataka Silk Worm Seed, Cocoon and Silk Yarn (Regulation of Production Supply, Distribution and sale) (Amendment) Act, 1980.

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Silk Worm Seed, Cocoon and Silk Yarn (Regulation of Production, Supply, Distribution and Sale) Act, 1959. Section 8A, 10A and 18 were amended. Ordinance No. 24 of 1979 was repealed. It received the assent of the Governor on 10th April 1980.

2.1.14. Karnataka Act No. 13 of 1980—The Bangalore City Civil Court Act, 1979.

An Act to provide for the establishment of a City Civil Court in the city of Bangalore and matters connected therewith. Ordinance No. 8 of 1979 was repealed. It received the assent of the President on 8th April 1980.

2.1.15. Karnataka Act No. 14 of 1980—The Karnataka Taxation Laws (Amendment) Act, 1980.

An Act to amend certain provisions of the Karnataka Sales Tax Act, 1957 (Karnataka Act No. 25 of 1957), Karnataka Entertainment Tax Act, 1958 (Karnataka Act No. 30 of 1958) and Karnataka Forest Act 1963 (Karnataka Act No. 5 of 1964). It received the assent of the Governor on 15th April 1980.

2.1.16. Karnataka Act No. 15 of 1980—The Karnataka Stamp (Amendment) Act, 1980.

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Stamp Act, 1957 (Karnataka Act No. 34 of 1957). Section 11 was amended and Section 46-A was introduced. Ordinance No. 22 of 1979 was repealed. It received the assent of the Governor on 15th April 1980.

2.1.17. Karnataka Act No. 16 of 1980—The Karnataka Public Moneys (Recovery of Dues) Act, 1979.

An Act to provide for the speedy recovery of certain classes of dues, like, arrears of land revenue, etc. Act No. 79 of 1976 was repealed. It received the assent of the President on 18th April 1980.

2.1.18. Karnataka Act No. 17 of 1980—The Karnataka Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) (Amendment) Act, 1980.

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act, 1966 (Karnataka Act No. 27 of 1966). Sections 2, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16,

19, 42, 43, 44, 55, 56, 59, 61, 62, 63, 65, 66, 67, 74, 78, 91, 93, 108, 110, 111, 112, 114, 117, 118, 121, 126, 140, 146, 153 were amended. New Sections 84A, 152A and a Schedule after Section 157 were introduced. Ordinance No. 16 of 1979 was repealed. It received the assent of the Governor on 29th April 1980.

2.1.19. Karnataka Act No. 18 of 1980—The Mysore Religious and Charitable Institutions (Karnataka) (Amendment) Act, 1979.

An Act further to amend the Mysore Religious and Charitable Institutions Act, 1927 (Mysore Act No. 7 of 1927). New Section 12A was introduced and Section 21 was amended. It received the assent of the President on 18th May 1980.

2.1.20. Karnataka Act No. 19 of 1980—The Registration (Karnataka Amendment) Act, 1980.

An Act further to amend the Registration Act, 1908 (Central Act 25 of 1908). New Section 80A was introduced. It received the assent of the President on 8th June 1980.

2.1.21. Karnataka Act No. 20 of 1980—The Karnataka Sheep and Sheep Products—Development (Amendment) Act, 1980.

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Sheep and Sheep Products (Amendment) Act, 1973. Section 4 was amended. It received the assent of the Governor on 18th June 1980.

2.1.22. Karnataka Act No. 21 of 1980—The Karnataka Tax on Entry of Goods into a Local Area (for consumption, use or sale therein) Act, 1980.

An Act to provide for the levy of Tax on entry of certain goods into a local area for consumption, use or sale therein. Ordinance No. 5 of 1980 was repealed it received the assent of the President on 18th July 1980.

2.1.23. Karnataka Act No. 22 of 1980—The Mysore Betting Tax (Karnataka Amendment Act) 1980.

An Act, further to amend the Mysore Betting Tax, Act, 1932 (Mysore Act No. IX of 1932). Sections 2 and 11 were amended. New Sections 12, 13 and 14 were introduced. Ordinance No. 2 of 1980 was repealed. It received the assent of the Governor on 19th July 1980.

2.1.24. Karnataka Act No. 23 of 1980—The Bangalore City Civil Court (Karnataka Amendment) Act, 1980.

An Act to amend the Bangalore City Civil Court Act, 1979 (Act No. 13 of 1980). Sections 1, 2, 4, 7, 12, 15, 17 and 19 were amended. Ordinance No. 3 of 1980 was repealed. It received the assent of the Governor on 23rd July 1980.

2.1.25. Karnataka Act No. 24 of 1980—The Karnataka Appropriation (No. 2) Act, 1980.

An Act to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Karnataka for the services of the financial year 1980-81. An expenditure of Rs. 1612,07,86,000 was authorised from out of the Consolidated Fund of the State for the year 1980-81. It received the assent of the Governor on 31st July 1980.

2.1.26. Karnataka Act No. 25 of 1980—The Karnataka State Universities (Amendment) Act, 1980.

An Act further to amend the Karnataka State Universities Act, 1976 (Karnataka Act No. 28 of 1976). Sections 2, 3, 5, 8, 19, 21, 24, 26, 35, 37, 49, 50, 53, 70, 71, 72, 73, and 74 were amended. New Sections 51A, 51B, and 51C were introduced. Ordinance No. 4 of 1980 was repealed. It received the assent of the Governor on 6th August 1980.

2.1.27. Karnataka Act No. 26 of 1980—The Karnataka Entertainment Tax (Amendment) Act, 1980.

An Act, further to amend the Karnataka Entertainment Tax Act, 1958 (Karnataka Act No. 30 of 1958). Sections 3 and 4A were amended. It received the assent of the Governor on 6th August 1980.

2.1.28. Karnataka Act No. 27 of 1980—The Karnataka Vacant Lands in Urban Areas (Prohibition of Alienation) (Amendment) Act, 1980.

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Vacant Lands in Urban Areas (Prohibition of Alienation) Act, 1975 (Karnataka Act No. 36 of 1975). Sections 3, 4, and 5 were amended. Ordinance No. 15 of 1979 was repealed. It received the assent of the Governor on 20th August 1980.

2.1.29. Karnataka Act No. 28 of 1980—The Karnataka Municipal Corporations (Amendment) Act, 1980.

An Act, further to amend the Karnataka Municipal Corporations Act, 1976 (Karnataka Act No. 14 of 1977). Section 3 was amended and new Sections 13A, 501A, 501B, 501C and 501D were introduced. It received the assent of the Governor on 6th September 1980.

2.1.30. Karnataka Act No. 29 of 1980—The Karnataka Debt Relief Act, 1980.

An Act to provide relief from indebtedness to small farmers, landless agricultural labourers and weaker sections of the people in the State. Ordinance no. 19 of 1979 was repealed. It received the assent of the President on 26th December 1980.

2.2. Ordinances issued by the Governor

2.2.01. During the year 1980 the Governor of Karnataka promulgated 18 Ordinances in various subjects. They were :

<i>Ordinance No.</i>	<i>Title of Ordinance</i>
1.	The Karnataka Contingency Fund (Temporary Amendment) Ordinance, 1980.
2.	The Mysore Betting Tax (Karnataka Amendment) Ordinance, 1980
3.	The Bangalore City Civil Court (Amendment) Ordinance, 1980.
4.	The Karnataka State Universities (Amendment) Ordinance, 1980..
5.	The Karnataka Tax on Entry of Goods into a Local Area for Consumption, Use or Sale therein Ordinance, 1980.
6.	The Karnataka Stamp (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1980.
7.	The Karnataka Inams Abolition Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 1980.
8.	The Karnataka Land Revenue (Amendment) Ordinance, 1980.
9.	The Karnataka Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised occupants) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1980.
10.	The Karnataka Municipalities (Amendment) Ordinance, 1980.
11.	The Karnataka Tax on Entry of Goods into a Local Area for Consumption, Use or Sale therein (Repeal) Ordinance, 1980.
12.	The Karnataka Contingency Fund (Temporary) Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1980.
13.	The Karnataka Agricultural Income Tax (Amendment) Ordinance 1980.
14.	The Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories (Karnataka Amendment Ordinance, 1980.
15.	The Electricity (Supply) (Karnataka Amendment) Ordinance, 1980.
16.	The Karnataka Land Reforms (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1980.
17.	The Karnataka Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1980.
18.	The Bangalore Development Authority (Amendment) Ordinance, 1980.

n Out of 18 Ordinances promulgated during the year, four (No. 2, 3, 4 and 5) were repealed and replaced by Acts.

CHAPTER-3

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

AND

**DEPARTMENTS UNDER THE LAW AND
PARLIMENTARY AFFAIRS SECRETARIAT**

3.1. Civil Justice

3.1.01. The Chief Justice of the High Court of Karnataka was the head of the judiciary in the state assisted by 20 other judges of the High Court. The Hon'ble Mr. D. M. Chandrashekhar functioned as Chief Justice throughout the year.

3.1.02. The total receipts and expenditure of the High Court, during the year, were Rs. 41.60 lakhs and Rs. 101.78 lakhs respectively.

3.1.03. A summary of the Judicial work done in the High Court, on the civil side, during the year is given below:

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Nature of cases</i>	<i>Opening balance</i>	<i>Filed and refiled</i>	<i>Total for disposal</i>	<i>Disposed off</i>	<i>(No) Closing balance</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Regular appeals ..	3,638	2,657	6,295	1,251	5,044
2.	Second appeals ..	4,138	1,060	5,198	1,043	4,155
3.	Civil revision petitions	4,650	3,957	8,607	2,899	5,708
4.	Sales tax appeals ..	82	11	93	23	70
5.	Sales tax revision petitions ..	364	123	487	158	329
6.	Civil petitions ..	1,383	337	1,720	172	1,548
7.	Probate Civil petitions	3	12	15	8	7
8.	Testamentary Original Suits ..	2	..	2	..	2
9.	Company petitions ..	59	57	116	45	71
10.	Company applications	254	610	864	279	585
11.	Original side appeals	7	16	23	7	16
12.	Supreme Court leave to appeal petitions ...	534	192	726	225	501

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13. Writ petitions ..	39,212	24,575	63,787	15,194	48,593	
14. Income-tax appeal ..	43	..	43	..	43	
15. Original Suits ..	2	..	2	2	..	
16. Writ appeals ..	1,893	2,105	3,998	1,291	2,707	
17. Civil referred cases ..	9	12	21	8	13	
18. Income-tax referred cases ..	884	180	1,064	211	853	
19. Tax referred cases ..	132	109	241	50	191	
20. Miscellaneous petitions	1	..	1	1	..	
21. Election petitions ..	40	2	42	36	6	
22. Contempt of Court cases ..	116	252	368	179	189	
All cases ..	57,446	36,257	93,713	23,082	70,631	

3.1.04. The total number of officers exercising appellate or original jurisdiction in the courts sub-ordinate to the High Court was 285 as at the end of the year. 8 courts were established at different places during the year, details of which are given below :

	(No.)
(i) City Civil Court and Small Cause Court at Bangalore	1
(ii) Civil Judge and Judicial Magistrate First Class Courts at Athani, Belgaum District, and Tarikere, Chikmagalur District	2
(iii) Civil Judge Court at Bailhongal, Belgaum District	1
(iv) Munsiff and Judicial Magistrate, First Class Court at Banahatti, Jamakhandi Taluk Bijapur District, Gowribidanur, Kolar District, Nelamangala, Bangalore District and Shahapur, Gulbarga Dist.	4

3.1.05. The total receipts of the courts subordinate to the High Court amounted to Rs. 386.08 lakhs and the expenditure Rs. 610.00 lakhs.

3.1.06. A summary of Judicial work, in the courts subordinate to the High Court, during the year under report is given below:

(No.)						
<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Nature of cases</i>	<i>Opening balance</i>	<i>Filed and refi led</i>	<i>Total for disposal</i>	<i>Dis- posed off</i>	<i>Closing balance</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Original Suits ..	66,108	51,818	1,17,926	77,749	40,177
2.	Small Cause Suits ..	15,004	21,634	36,638	17,502	19,136
3.	Executive Cases ..	30,630	34,912	65,542	33,461	32,081
4.	Miscellaneous petitions	5,68,536	54,608	6,23,144	53,373	5,69,771
5.	Insolvency petitions	130	167	297	83	214
6.	Regular appeals ..	8,021	5,709	13,730	4,144	9,586
7.	Miscellaneous appeals	5,214	5,538	10,752	5,722	5,030
	All Cases ..	6,93,643	1,74,386	8,68,029	1,92,034	6,75,995

3.1.07. The total receipts and charges of Civil and Criminal Courts, including High Court during the year under report, were Rs. 427.68 lakhs and Rs. 711.78 lakhs respectively.

3.2. Criminal Justice

3.2.01. The Hon'ble Mr. D. M. Chandrashekhar continued as Chief Justice during the year under report. There were 21 Judges including the Chief Justice during the year.

3.2.02. A summary of the Judicial work turned out by the High Court on the criminal side, during the year is given below:

						(No.)
Sl. No.	Nature of cases	Opening balance	Filed	Total for disposal	Dis-posed off	Closing balance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Criminal appeals ..	433	726	1,159	608	551
2.	Reference U/s. 374 Cr.P.C. ..	2	2	4	4	..
3.	Revision cases ..	1	2	3	2	1
4.	Revision Petitions ..	533	677	1,210	770	440
5.	Criminal Petitions ..	154	727	881	717	164
6.	Contempt of Court cases ..	2	3	5	1	4
7.	Supreme Court leave appeal petitions ..	..	..	..	..	..
	All cases ..	1,125	2,137	3,262	2,102	1,160

3.2.03. The total number of officers exercising original or appellate jurisdiction in the Courts subordinate to the High Court was 245 as at the end of the year. Nine Courts were established during the year at different places in the state, details of which are given below:

- (i) City Civil Court and small causes court at Bangalore City One
- (ii) Second Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate Court, Bangalore District, Bangalore One
- (iii) Civil Judge Court, Bailhongal, Belgaum District .. One
- (iv) Civil Judge and Judicial Magistrate Court I Class at Athani, Belgaum District and Tarikere, Chikmagalur District Two
- (v) Munsiff and Judicial Magistrate I Class Court at Banahatti, Jamakhandi Taluk, Bijapur District
Gowribidanur, Kolar District, Nelamangala,
Bangalore District and Shahapur, Gulbarga Dist. Four

3.2.04. A summary of the judicial work, on the criminal side, in the Courts subordinate to the High Court during the year is presented below:

(No.)

<i>-Sl. No.</i>	<i>Category of cases</i>	<i>Opening balance</i>	<i>Instituted</i>	<i>Total for disposal</i>	<i>Disposed including transfers</i>	<i>Closing balance</i>
1	2	3		5	6	7
1.	Session cases ..	492	1,102	1,594	1,049	545
2.	Special Criminal cases	44	15	5	6	53
3.	Criminal cases ..	112268	302244	414512	295250	11926
4.	Criminal appeals ..	583	1,462	2,045	1,311	739
5.	Criminal Miscellaneous appeals ..	6,832	43	6,875	6,844	31
6.	Criminal revision cases	449	1,188	1,637	1,045	542
7.	Criminal Miscellaneous cases ..	8,349	17,152	25,501	17,605	7,896
	All cases ..	129017	323206	452223	323110	12911

3.2.05. The amount of fine imposed was Rs. 57.08 lakhs and the amount realised was Rs. 52.40 lakhs. The amount paid by way of compensation to victims was Rs. 0.74 lakh.

3.3. Prosecutions

3.3.01. The main functions of the Directorate of Prosecutions were arranging for conduct of prosecutions in criminal cases on behalf of the state in the Courts of Magistrates and Sessions Judge, advising and guiding the investigating officers in the investigation and prosecution of criminal cases, scrutinising the judgements and orders in acquittal and discharge cases rendered by courts of Magistrates and

Sessions Judges and recommending to the government for preferring appeals revisions, as the case might be against the judgements of acquittals and orders of discharge.

3.3.02. The department was headed by a Director. At the headquarters, he was assisted by 3 Joint Directors and 5 Assistant Directors of Prosecutions. At the Divisional level, each division was headed by a Deputy Director of Prosecutions and there was one Deputy Director of Prosecutions for the Metropolitan City of Bangalore. Sri D. Shankara Reddy continued to function as the Director of Prosecutions during the year under report.

3.3.03. The number of judgements and orders reviewed and scrutinised, etc., by the Directorate, during the year 1980-81 is indicated below:

<i>Nature of cases dealt</i>	<i>No.</i>
1. Judgements and orders in acquittal and discharge cases reviewed ..	16,318
2. Cases in which appeals were recommended ..	538
3. Cases recommended for filing revision petitions ..	200
4. Cases in which neither appeals nor revisions recommended, though opinions were furnished ..	15,580
5. Opinions furnished to the Investigating Officers in the Police Department and the Officers of other departments, etc. ..	443

3.3.04. During the year under report, two seminars of 3 days duration each were conducted at Dharwar and Mysore for prosecutors in connection with the usage of Kannada Language in Courts, a total number of 80 prosecutors participated.

Scheduled be in the same line

CHAPTER—4

DEPARTMENTS UNDER THE PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS-CHIEF SECRETARIAT

4.1. Administrative Training Institute, Mysore

4.1.01. The main objectives of the Institute were to provide training to the directly recruited probationers, impart refresher training courses to the gazetted officers of the several departments, orientation courses to the promoted officers and to conduct seminars, workshops, conferences, etc., on various aspects of development administration. It was also responsible for training of ministerial staff and Village Accountant-cum-Panchayat Secretaries through the twelve District Training Institutes and four Village Accountants-cum-Panchayat Secretaries Training Centres.

4.1.02. The department was headed by a Director who was assisted by two Joint Directors eight Deputy Directors and other faculty members. Sri H. K. Shivananda functioned as Director during the year under report.

4.1.03. The budget allotment of the Institute was Rs. 33.85 lakhs and expenditure incurred was Rs. 31.16 lakhs (including those of District Training Institutes and Village Accountant-cum-Panchayat Secretaries Training Centres).

4.1.04. During the year under report, a total number of 49 courses was conducted at the Administrative Training Institute, in which 25 Government Departments participated.

1,047 officers were given training. Two seminars and one conference were also held. The faculty members were also provided with opportunities to undergo training at various training centres in the country. During the year, four faculty members underwent training courses at different training centres.

4.1.05. During the year 1980-81, two publications, viz., (a) ATI News letter—Quarterly and (b) 'Care of the Deprived Child' were brought out.

4.1.06. There were 12 District Training Institutes for providing training to the newly recruited and existing First and Second Division Clerks. They also imparted training in general courses, adhoc, refresher courses to the inservice personnel. During the year under report, 60 job courses of 2 months' duration each and 20 job courses of one month duration each were conducted and the number of officials trained was 2,274 and 270 respectively. In addition, twelve courses for supervisory level officials and eleven refresher courses for Range Forest Officers were also conducted wherein 257 officials and 382 R.F.Os were trained. One workshop on C.C.A. Rules was organised and 28 officials attended it. Besides 35 courses of two days duration each for class IV Officials were conducted in which a total of 1,010 class IV officials were trained.

4.1.07. There were four Village Accountants-cum-Panchayat Secretaries Training Centres in the state which continued to impart training to the village level officials in the maintenance of village records and panchayat administration. The duration of the Job-courses hitherto being organised in these centres was reduced from three to two months. During the year under report, 19 job courses (of two months' durations) were held and 613 officials were trained. Similarly, two job courses (one month's duration) were conducted and 26 persons were trained. Six two days' training courses for Class IV officials were conducted and a total of 156 officials were trained.

4.1.08. With a view to cater to the training demands of various departments and to streamline the training activities, all the four Village Accountants-cum-Panchayat Secretaries' Training Centres were upgraded to the level of District Training Institutes during the year under report.

4.1.09. Hostel facilities were provided in the Administrative Training Institute, Mysore and in all the District Training Institutes and Village Accountant-cum-Panchayat Secretaries' Training Centres.

4.2. Karnataka Government Secretariat Training Institute, Bangalore

4.2.01. The main objective of the Secretariat Training Institute was to provide job training to the newly recruited officers and conduct orientation training courses/ refresher courses to the inservice personnel of the Secretariat and of the Department also.

4.2.02. The Secretariat Training Institute was headed by a Director who was assisted by three Deputy Directors and other supporting staff. There was a Managing Committee with the Additional Chief Secretary to Government as the Chairman, Sri M. G. Kadali was Director up to 3rd April 1980 and Sri R. K. Deshpande functioned as Director thereafter.

4.2.03. The expenditure incurred by the Institute during the year was Rs. 2.09 lakhs.

4.2.04. Nine long-term courses and 23 short-term courses were conducted during the year 1980-81. The total number of officials trained during the year was 703.

4.3. Hospitality Organisation—Karnataka Bhavan, New Delhi

4.3.01. The Karnataka Bhavan, New Delhi, continued to provide lodging, boarding and transport facilities to the visiting officers and dignitaries from Karnataka.

4.3.02. The total expenditure incurred by the Bhavan during the year was Rs. 13.21 lakhs.

4.3.03. Regular office accommodation was provided for the staff of Chief Minister's Secretariat besides providing other facilities.

4.4. Special Commissioner for Karnataka, New Delhi

4.4.01. The Office of the Special Commissioner for Karnataka, New Delhi, continued to provide liaison between the various departments and organisations of the State Government and various ministries and organisations of the Government of India.

4.4.02. The total expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 2.85 lakhs.

4.5. Karnataka Gazetteer Unit

4.5.01. The main objective of the department was to prepare and publish a standard Gazetteer volume for each of the 19 districts.

4.5.02. Sri N. V. Ranganatha Rao functioned as Adviser assisted by 14 editors and other supporting staff.

4.5.03. The total staff strength of the department was 41 of which Class I-1, Class III-35 and Class IV-5.

4.5.04. The budget allotment for the year 1980-81 was Rs. 3.00 lakhs under plan and Rs. 4.07 lakhs under non-plan programmes. Expenditure incurred till the end of 31st December 1980 was Rs. 1.88 lakhs under plan and Rs. 3.01 lakhs under non-plan programmes.

4.5.05. Preparation and publication of Gazetteer volumes of 14 districts of the state, (other than Bangalore, Belgaum, Mysore and Uttara Kannada districts) were completed and that of Chikmagalur district was under progress. Two schemes viz; (i) Preparation and publication of a comprehensive State Gazetteer volume and (ii) supplements to 4 district Gazetteers (of Dharwad, Gulbarga, Bijapur and Kodagu districts) were continued.

4. Vigilance Commission

4.6.01. The Karnataka Vigilance Commission was constituted to enquire and investigate into complaints against Karnataka Government Servants and employees of Local Authorities in matters relating to corruption, misconduct, lack of integrity or any kind of malpractice or misdemeanour.

4.6.02. The Vigilance Commissioner was the head of the organisation who was assisted by a Commissioner of Investigation (Technical), another Commissioner of Investigation (General) and a Commissioner of Grievances and the Enquiry Officers. The post of Vigilance Commissioner was vacant till 1st May 1980. Sri D. Vijayadevaraj Urs functioned as the Vigilance Commissioner between 1st May 1980 and 30th November 1980 and Justice R. G. Desai functioned as such thereafter.

4.6.03. The major activities of the Commission during the year were:

(i) **Directorate of Vigilance.**—(a) 3,463 petitions were received by the Commission during the year. Out of these, 754 cases were referred to the concerned department for disposal, 1,889 cases were filed without investigation and 307 cases were finalised after investigation. Of the latter (307), allagation were established in 118 cases and reports were sent to Government and in 189 cases allegations were not established.

(b) 61 cases referred by Government were pending at the beginning of the year and 51 fresh cases were referred to the Commission during the year. Out of these, 37 cases were disposed off, leaving a balance of 75 cases pending. Of the cases disposed off (37), allegations were established in 24 caes and in 13 cases allegations were not established.

(c) There were 11 trap cases pending at the beginning of the year and 32 traps were laid during the year. Of these, 19 trap cases were finalised and 2 trap cases were closed and in 22 trap cases investigation was pending at the end of the year. 11 raids were conducted during the year.

(ii) Commissioner of Investigation (General).—225 cases were investigated during the year. Out of these, action under Rule 14-A of CCA Rules was recommended in 37 cases. Action under Rule 12 of the said rules was recommended in 5 cases and in 3 cases action was recommended under Rule 11 of CCA Rules and in 5 cases Government was requested to accord sanction for prosecuting the accused.

(iii) Commissioner of Investigation (Technical).—(a) The total petitions received during the year was 132 including one petition pending at the beginning of the year. Out of these, 78 petitions were taken up for investigation, 46 petitions were referred to the concerned heads of departments for disposal and 8 petitions were recorded.

(b) At the beginning of the year, 31 cases (cases other than those referred by Government) were pending and 101 cases were received thus making a total of 132 cases. Out of these, 82 cases were disposed off and investigation in respect of the remaining 50 cases was under progress.

(c) 9 cases referred by the Government were pending at the beginning of the year and 9 more case were received during the year. Of these, 13 cases were disposed off and investigation in 5 cases was under progress.

(d) Enquiries in respect of 113 cases were pending at the beginning of the year and 79 cases were received during the year bringing the total to 192 cases. Of these, 70 cases were completed. Final orders were received from Government in 55 cases. Punishments were inflicted in 20 cases and in the remaining cases the officers were exonerated.

(iv) Representations pertaining to grievances were received both from private individuals and government servants. These grievances were brought to the notice of the concerned heads of departments. During the year, 45 grievance petitions were received and 27 petitions were referred to the concerned departments for appropriate action.

CHAPTER—5

FINANCES OF THE STATE

AND

DEPARTMENTS UNDER THE FINANCE
SECRETARIAT

5.1. State Finances

5.1.01. The budget estimates and actuals in respect of revenue receipts and expenditure met out of revenue account for the year 1980-81, with corresponding figures for 1979-80 were as follows:

<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>				
<i>Item</i>	1979-80		1980-81	
	<i>Revised estimates</i>	<i>Actuals</i>	<i>Revised estimates</i>	<i>Actuals</i>
1	2	3	4	5
Revenue receipts	83,892.00	81,929.72	96,467.00	95,346.34
Expenditure met from revenue	77,279.50	73,864.96	92,974.75	89,490.36

The increase in revenue over 1979-80 was Rs. 13,416.62 lakhs where as the increase in expenditure was Rs. 15,625.40 lakhs. The excess of revenue over expenditure was Rs. 5,855.98 lakhs during the year under report.

5.1.02. The total revenue of Rs. 95,346.34 lakhs was made up of Rs. 52,974.62 lakhs tax revenue and Rs. 20,177.52 lakhs non-tax revenue and Rs. 22,194.20 lakhs grants-in-aid and contributions.

5.1.03. The expenditure on revenue account, viz., Rs. 89,490.36 lakhs was made up of Rs. 25,504.45 lakhs on "general services", Rs. 32,397.79 lakhs on "Social and Community Services", Rs. 28,164.15 lakhs on "economic services" and Rs. 3,423.97 lakhs on "grants-in-aid and contributions."

5.1.04. Details of tax revenue according to principal heads for the years 1979-80 and 1980-81 are as shown below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Heads	Tax revenue (accounts)		Increase (+) or decrease(—)
	1979-80	1980-81	
1	2	3	4
A. Taxes on Income and Expenditure :			
(i) Taxes on income other than corporation taxes	4,706.68	5,455.10	(+) 748.42
(ii) Taxes on agricultural income ..	1,560.06	1,128.30	(-) 431.76
B. Taxes on property and Capital transactions :			
(i) Land revenue ..	692.12	646.75	(-) 45.37
(ii) Stamps and Registrations	2,214.70	2,908.27	(+) 693.57
(iii) Estate duty ..	88.37	49.51	(-) 38.86
C. Taxes on Commodities and Services :			
(i) State excise ..	7,383.98	9,370.60	(+) 1,986.62
(ii) Sales tax ..	19,977.30	23,735.84	(+) 3,758.53
(iii) Taxes on vehicles ..	4,445.96	4,737.02	(+) 291.06
(iv) Taxes and duties on Electricity ..	928.18	955.17	(+) 26.99
(v) Taxes on goods and passengers ..	..	13.96	(+) 13.96
D. Other Taxes and Duties ..	3,283.33	3,974.11	(+) 690.78
Total Tax Revenue ..	45,280.68	52,974.62	(+) 7,693.94

5.1.05. The total non-tax revenue of Rs. 20,177.52 lakhs was made up of interest receipts, etc., of Rs. 8,962.65 lakhs and other non-tax revenue of Rs. 11,214.87 lakhs. Besides grants-in-aid and contributions accounted for Rs. 22,194.20 lakhs. Corresponding figures for 1979-80 were Rs. 17,762.00 lakhs, Rs. 6,588.19 lakhs, Rs. 11,173.81 lakhs and Rs. 18,887.04 lakhs respectively.

5.1.06. The break up of non-tax revenue and grants-in-aid and contributions according to important heads is shown below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head	Non-tax revenue (accounts)		Increase (+) or decrease (—)
	1979-80	1980-81	
1	2	3	4
A. 1 Non-tax revenue :			
(i) Interest receipts ..	6,361.14	8,785.31	(+) 2,424.17
(ii) Dividends and profits ..	227.05	177.34	(—) 49.71
2. Other non-tax revenue :			
(i) General services ..	1,730.96	1,904.89	(+) 173.93
(ii) Social and community services ..	1,277.09	1,228.67	(—) 48.42
(iii) Economic Services ..	8165.76	8,081.31	(—) 84.45
Total A : Non-tax Revenue	17,762.00	20,177.52	(+) 2,415.52
B. Grants-in-aid and contribution :			
(i) Grants in-aid from Central Government ..	5,906.89	7,927.90	(+) 2,021.01
(ii) State's share of union excise duties ..	12,980.15	14,266.30	(+) 1,286.15
Total B : Grants-in-aid ..	18,887.04	22,194.20	(+) 3,307.16
(A+B)-- Total non-tax revenue and Grants-in-aid ..	36,649.04	42,371.72	(+) 5,722.68

5.1.07. Details of expenditure under revenue account under major heads, during 1979-80 and 1980-81 are as shown below:

(Rs. in lakhs)			
Heads	Expenditure (Accounts)		Increase (+) or decrease (—)
	1979-80	1980-81	
1	2	3	4
A. General Services :			
(i) Organs of State ..	1,037.22	1,104.94	(+) 67.72
(ii) Fiscal services ..	1,983.86	2,574.14	(+) 590.28
(iii) Interest payment and debt services ..	6,854.41	11,027.55	(+) 4,173.14
(iv) Administrative Services	5,364.50	6,014.87	(+) 650.37
(v) Pensions and Misc. General Services ..	3,710.09	4,782.95	(+) 1,072.86
Total A : General Services ..	18,950.08	25,504.45	(+) 6,554.37
B. Social and Community Services :	27364.70	32397.79	[+5033.09
C. Economic Services :			
(i) General Economic Services ..	1,279.31	1,519.41	(+) 240.10
(ii) Agricultural and Allied services ..	11,704.07	14,093.62	(+) 2,389.55
(iii) Industry and Minerals ..	3,974.25	3,981.49	(+) 7.24
(iv) Water and Power Development ..	4,612.27	5,381.07	(+) 768.80
(v) Transport and Communication ..	2,603.88	3,188.56	(+) 584.68
Total C : Economic Services	24,173.78	28,164.15	(+) 3,990.37
D. Grants-in-aid and contributions ..	3,376.40	3,423.97	(+) 47.57
Total (A+B+C+D)	73,864.96	89,490.36	(+) 15,625.40

5.1.08. The total expenditure (accounts) outside the revenue account, (i.e., on capital account) during 1980-81 was Rs. 17,168.39 lakhs as compared to Rs. 16,780.31 lakhs during 1979-80. The break-up according to major heads of expenditure is :

(Rs. in lakhs)			
<i>Heads</i>	1979-80 (Accounts)	1980-81 (Accounts)	<i>Increase (+) or decrease (-)</i>
1	2	3	4
A General Services ..	263.86	896.52	(+) 632.66
B. Social and Community Services ..	603.45	516.83	(-) 86.62
C. Economic Services ..	15,913.00	15,755.04	(-) 157.96
Total ..	16,780.31	17,168.39	(+) 388.08

5.1.09. Receipts and disbursements under public debt and loans and advances during the years 1979-80 and 1980-81 were as shown below:

(Rs. in lakhs)			
<i>A-Receipts</i>	1979-80 (Accounts)	1980-81 (Accounts)	<i>Increase (+) or decrease (-)</i>
1	2	3	4

A. Public debt :

(i) Internal debt of State Government ..	19,437.80	44,357.83	(+) 24,920.03
(ii) Loans and advances from Central Government ..	13,414.12	14,750.38	(+) 1,336.26

B. Loans and advances ..	2,005.64	2,004.63	(-) 5.01
Total receipts ..	34,857.56	61,108.84	(+) 26,251.28

B. Expenditure :*A. Public Debt :*

(i) Internal debt of State

Government .. 17,989.91 42,093.58 (+) 24,103.67

(ii) Loans and advances from

Central Government 5,556.95 7,600.81 (+) 2,043.86

B. Loans and Advances .. 10,944.06 13,317.65 (+) 2,373.59

Total expenditure .. 34,490.92 63,012.04 (+) 28,521.12

5.1.10. Receipts and disbursements during 1980-81 under contingency fund were Rs. 2,132.78 and Rs. 609.10 lakhs respectively as against the corresponding figures of Rs. 408.10 lakhs and Rs. 632.78 lakhs for the year 1979-80.

5.1.11. Receipts and disbursements during 1980-81 under public account were Rs. 1,12,913.39 lakhs and Rs. 1,03,302.19 lakhs as against the corresponding figures of Rs. 1,14,444.93 lakhs and Rs. 1,05,823.74 lakhs respectively during the year 1979-80.

5.1.12. Receipts and disbursements under important funds (under Public Account) were as follows :

(Rs. in lakhs)			
Items	1979-80 (Accounts)	1980-81 (Accounts)	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
1	2	3	4

Receipts :

(i) Small savings and Provident fund etc 2785.89 3452.00 (+) 667.01

(ii) Reserve funds .. 2,788.04 5,547.26 (+) 2,759.22

(iii) Deposits and Advances 11,232.75 18,104.30 (+) 6,871.55

Disbursements :

(i) Small savings and Provident fund etc. .. 1,179.09 1,374.32 (+) 195.23

(ii) Reserve funds .. 2,115.30 1,456.16 (-) 659.14

(iii) Deposits and Advances 10,160.28 11,994.72 (+) 1,834.44

5.2. Commercial Taxes

5.2.01. The Commercial Taxes Department is responsible for assessment and collection of various commercial taxes. The Department administers the following Acts: (i) The Karnataka Sales Tax Act, 1957, (ii) The Central Sales Tax Act, 1956, (iii) The Karnataka Agricultural Income Tax Act, 1957, (iv) The Karnataka Entertainments Tax Act, 1958, (v) The Karnataka Tax on Professions, Trades, Callings and Employment Act, 1976, (vi) The Karnataka Tax on Luxuries (Hotels and Lodging Houses) Act, 1979 and (vii) The Karnataka Tax on Entry of Goods into Local Areas for Consumption, Use or Sales therein Act, 1979.

5.2.02. The Commissioner was the Head of the Department and was assisted by Deputy Commissioners, Assistant Commissioners, Commercial Tax Officers, Assistant Commercial Tax Officers, Commercial Tax Inspectors and other supporting staff. The total staff strength of the department as at the end of the year was 3,901. Shri N. P. Singh held the post of Commissioner of Commercial Taxes during the year.

5.2.03. The total revenue collected during the year was Rs. 273.22 crores.

5.2.04. **The Karnataka Sales Tax Act, 1957.**—During the year, Sales Tax rates on 17 commodities were raised to mobilise additional revenue. As against the anticipated revenue of Rs. 743.00 lakhs, only a sum of Rs. 693.00 lakhs was realised. The number of registrations under Karnataka Sales Tax Act stood at 1,54,618 as at the end of the year under report. An amount of Rs. 34.65 lakhs was collected as registration fee. 9,279 licences under section 11 of the KST Act were in force during the year. An amount of Rs. 4.65 lakhs was collected as licence fee. During the year a revenue of Rs. 189.58 crores was collected under the KST Act.

5.2.05. There were 3,267 cases pending at the beginning of the year and 4,951 prosecutions were launched during the year. 5,205 cases were disposed off leaving a balance of 3,013 cases at the end of the year.

5.2.06. There were 227 assessing officers during the year under report enforcing the KST Act, 1957. 1,27,584 assessments were pending disposal at the beginning of the year and 1,26,441 assessments accrued during the year. Out of these, 1,28,847 assessments were finalised during the year.

5.2.07. Out of the total 9,687 appeals, including 6,071 appeals filed during the year, 5,697 appeals were disposed off leaving a balance of 3,990 appeals pending at the end of the year.

5.2.08. Out of a total of 105 suo-moto revision cases, 44 cases were disposed off leaving a balance of 61 cases as at the end of the year.

5.2.09. The Intelligence Wing of the department detected tax evasion to the extent of Rs. 1.08 crores.

The Central Sales Tax Act, 1956

5.2.10. 53,463 registrations under the C.S.T. Act 1956 were in force during the year and the revenue collected was Rs. 46.70 crores.

5.2.11. 92,369 assessments were due for disposal during the year, including 52,760 assessments pending disposal at the beginning of the year. Of these, 37,535 assessments were disposed off leaving a balance of 54,834 assessments at the end of the year.

5.2.12. Out of 532 appeals for disposal including 204 appeals pending disposal at the beginning of the year, 354 appeals were disposed off leaving a balance of 178 appeals at the end of the year.

5.2.13. Out of 127 suo-moto revision cases, 71 cases were disposed off leaving a balance of 56 cases at the end of the year.

Karnataka Agricultural Income Tax Act, 1952

5.2.14. The revenue collected under this Act during the year was Rs. 11.36 crores.

5.2.15. As against the total number of 1,80,630 assessments, 11,431 assessments were disposed off leaving a balance of 1,69,199 assessments.

5.2.16. Out of 2,409 appeal cases pending for disposal, 1,675 cases were disposed off leaving a balance of 734 cases.

5.2.17. Out of 105 suo-moto revision cases, 49 cases were disposed off leaving a balance of 56 cases.

The Karnataka Entertainment Tax Act, 1958

5.2.18. The department of Commercial Taxes Administers this Act in so far as cinematograph shows are concerned. 90% of the entertainment tax collected is assigned to the local bodies in whose jurisdiction the entertainments are held. The remaining 10% is retained by the Government towards the collection charges.

5.2.19. An amount of Rs. 17.98 crores was collected during the year. This was made up of Rs. 7.16 crores of entertainment tax, Rs. 6.69 crores of surcharge, Rs. 0.91 crore of show tax; Rs. 0.06 crore of miscellaneous fees and Rs. 3.16 crores of additional tax. The number of permanent theatres rose from 499 in 1979-80 to 521 in 1980-81 and temporary theatres from 550 in 1979-80 to 562 in 1980-81.

5.2.20. A total number of 812 offences were detected and a sum of Rs. 3.36 lakhs was levied as compounding fee. 114 cases were prosecuted during the year resulting in conviction in 83 cases and acquittal in 6 cases.

5.2.21. Out of 44,072 assessments pending for disposal, 39,060 were disposed off leaving a balance of 5,012 as at the end of the year.

5.2.22. Out of 915 appeals, 430 were disposed off leaving a balance of 485 as at the end of the year.

5.2.23. During the year, 698 films were exempted from entertainment tax involving an amount of Rs. 92.19 lakhs.

5.2.24. The mobile squads conducted, 1,611 inspections, booked 974 cases and collected fines to the extent of Rs. 2.21 lakhs.

The Karnataka Tax on Professions, Trades, Callings and Employment Act, 1976

5.2.25. The number of employers registered under the Act was 13,023 as at the end of the year and the number of self-employed persons was 1,31,592. The revenue realised under the Act during the year amounted to Rs. 7.00 crores.

The Karnataka Taxes on Luxuries (Hotels, Lodging Houses) Act, 1979

5.2.26. The revenue realised under this Act during the year was Rs. 0.18 crore.

The Karnataka Taxes on Entry of Goods into Local Areas (Consumption, Use or Sale) Act, 1979

5.2.27. In view of the repeated representations made by the trading community, the Act was amended to make it applicable to 27 selected Local Areas from 1st October 1980

and in other Local Areas from 1st January 1981. In view of this, only an amount of Rs. 42.00 lakhs was collected during the year.

5.3. Insurance

5.3.01. The main objectives of the Department of Insurance were to provide insurance cover to all the state government employees and major vehicles purchased out of government loans by the state government employees.

5.3.02. The Director was the head of the department who was assisted by a special officer, a few Assistant Directors and other supporting staff at head-quarters. At the divisions and districts, were functioning the Divisional Deputy Directors and District Insurance Officers respectively Sri B. B. Patil Kulkarni functioned as the Director during the year under report.

5.3.03. At the end of the year under report, the total staff strength of the department was 677, of which 94 were scheduled castes and 4 scheduled tribes. Eighteen candidates were recruited during the year of whom 5 were belonging to scheduled castes and one to scheduled tribes.

5.3.04. During the year under report, 12 Assistant Directors of the department underwent refresher training courses at the ATI Mysore and two superintendents at the Secretariat Training Institute, Bangalore.

5.3.05. The budget allotment and expenditure of the department during the year were Rs. 73.12 lakhs and Rs. 72.80 lakhs respectively. The main achievements of the department during the year were :

A. Life Branch

5.3.06. Under Life branch, 39,639 proposals were received, of which 33,971 resulted in the issue of policies involving an assurance amount of Rs. 29.64 crores and

yielding an annual premium income of Rs. 1.32 crores. The total number of policies in force as on 31st March 1981 was 4,13,769 with an assured sum of Rs. 233.35 crores and the annual premium income of Rs. 9.59 crores. The total number of claims matured during the year was 4,808 involving a sum of Rs. 176.30 lakhs, of which 2,517 cases involving a sum of Rs. 96.10 lakhs were discharged leaving a balance of 2291 cases amounting to Rs. 80.20 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 2.72 crores was sanctioned as loan to the policy holders. The closing balance of the life insurance fund as at the end of the year was Rs. 49.78 crores.

B. Motor Branch

5.3.07. Under this branch, 9729 vehicles were insured yielding a premium income of Rs. 10.66 lakhs per annum. The interest earned during the year by Motor Insurance fund was Rs. 7.391 lakhs. The claims paid during the year, amounted to Rs. 8.52 lakhs leaving a balance of Rs. 78.21 lakhs under the Motor Insurance fund at the end of the year.

C. Hyderabad State Life Insurance Fund

5.3.08. The policies of H.S.L.I.F. held by the personnel transferred from the ex-Hyderabad state continued to be serviced as a closed fund. The total number of policies in force as on 31st March 1981 was 1,572 with an annual premium income of Rs. 68,000. The total number of claims matured during the year was 178 involving a sum of Rs. 6.52 lakhs of which 84 cases were settled involving a sum of Rs. 3.32 lakhs leaving a balance of 94 claims worth Rs. 3.21 lakhs. The closing cash balance of the fund at the end of the year was Rs. 50.19 lakhs.

D. Family Benefit Fund

5.3.09. The family benefit fund scheme covered the staff of State Government including corporations boards and local bodies. The receipts and payments during the

year under report were Rs. 4.74 crores and Rs. 2.10 crores respectively. The cash balance as at the end of the year was Rs. 18.14 crores.

5.4 .Small Savings and State Lottery

5.4.01. The main objectives of the Department of Small Savings and State Lottery were to (i) promote the habit of thrift and savings among the people and to provide safety and fair returns for their savings through popularising the national small savings schemes and (ii) to mobilise resources through the conduct of lottery schemes.

5.4.02. The Directorate of Small Savings and Lotteries functioned as a wing of the Finance Department of the Secretariat. It was headed by the Director who was also the Ex-officio Deputy Secretary to Government, Finance Department. He was assisted by a Deputy Director, an Administrative Officer, a Publicity Officer and other supporting staff at the head quarters. At the division, district and sub-divisional level functioned the Assistant Small Savings Officers, Development Officers Grade I and II respectively.

5.4.03. Sri P. M. Bhat continued to hold the post of Director upto 31st October 1980 and thereafter Sri T. Muralidhar Rao functioned as Director till the end of the year.

5.4.04. At the end of the year under report, the total staff strength of the department was 75, of which only thirty five posts were filled-up. Of the thirty five employees in position, seven were belonging to SC and none ST candidates.

5.4.05. The receipts and expenditure of the department during the year under report were as shown below.

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Details</i>	<i>Collection/ receipts</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
(i) Small savings	.. 2,633.00 (State Govt. share)	29.63
(ii) Lotteries	.. 540.00	370.00
All	.. 31,713.00	399.63

5.4.06. The major high lights of the department during the year were as follows :

(i) **Small Savings.**—The targets fixed for the year were Rs. 93.00 crores gross and Rs. 33.00 crores net and the corresponding achievements were Rs. 102.00 crores and Rs. 46.37 crores respectively, the State Government's share being Rs. 26.33 crores. The increase of small savings during the year was 9.2% gross and 31.5% net as compared to the previous year.

(ii) **State Lotteries.**—There were sixteen main draws and twenty four mini draws during the year. The total value of tickets sold was Rs. 540.00 lakhs and the net receipts accrued to government amounted to about Rs. 170.00 lakhs.

5.5. State Accounts

5.5.01. The main functions of the department of State Accounts were auditing of accounts of local bodies, statutory and other autonomous bodies and institutions.

5.5.02. The Controller of State Accounts was the head of the department who was assisted by a Joint Controller, a Deputy Controller, a few Assistant Controllers and other supporting staff at the headquarters. At the

district level, there were seventeen Local Audit circles in all the district headquarters except Chickmagalur and Madikeri which were attached respectively to Shimoga and Hassan Local Audit circles. Each of these circles was headed by an Assistant Controller. In addition, there were four Audit Officers in the four Universities, viz., Bangalore University, Bangalore; Mysore University, Mysore; Karnataka University, Dharwad and University of Agricultural Science, Bangalore; each headed by an officer in the rank of a Deputy Controller. Also, there was one special circle at Bangalore, headed by an Assistant Controller.

5.5.03. Sri B. Ananthapadmanabha, Joint Controller of the department concurrently officiated as Controller of the department throughout the year.

5.5.04. The total staff strength of the department as at the end of the year was 2,850. During the year, nine posts of Deputy Controllers and seven posts of Assistant Controllers were created and filled-up.

5.5.05. During the year, four Assistant Controllers were deputed to undergo job course for a period of two weeks at A.T.I. Mysore. Similarly, fifteen Assistant Controllers were deputed to the same institute to undergo refresher course for a period of 6 days.

5.5.06. The budget allotment and expenditure of the department during the year were Rs. 63.93 lakhs and Rs. 58.46 lakhs respectively. The revenue receipts amounted to Rs. 22.60 lakhs during the year.

5.5.07. The following were the main items of work attended to by the department during the year.

(i) The controller held the following securities, deposits, etc; in his capacity as custodian;

(a) Securities worth Rs. 16.04 lakhs relating to 169 religious – charitable endowments.

(b) National Savings Certificates, Government Securities and fixed deposit receipts of the banks to the extent of Rs. 70.33 lakhs.

(c) Fixed deposit receipts to the extent of Rs. 42.47 lakhs pertaining to the sinking fund of the City Municipal Council, Gulbarga,

(ii) Additional Dearness Allowance (compulsory deposit) of Rs. 25.95 lakhs under old account and Rs. 10.81 lakhs under new account along with the interest of Rs. 2.44 lakhs and Rs. 3.33 lakhs respectively were arranged, by the department, for repayment.

(iii) 887 pension cases of the retired municipal employees of the state, involving about Rs. 200.00 lakhs, were settled by the department.

(iv) The audit reports in respect of the following organisations/institutions, for the years stated, were issued.

(a) The Bangalore University for 1977-78 (holding an expenditure of Rs. 42.10 lakhs under objection),

(b) Mysore University for 1976-77 (Rs. 40.02 lakhs held under objection),

(c) Karnataka University for the years 1975-76 to 77-78 (Rs. 114.65 lakhs held under objection),

(d) University of Agricultural Sciences for the year 1973-74 (Rs. 10.41 lakhs held under objection),

(e) Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board for the years 1973-74 to 1977-78. The total expenditure held under objection was Rs. 468.17 lakhs, of which an amount of Rs. 455.32 lakhs was proposed for recovery.

(f) Karnataka Housing Board for the year 1979-80. An expenditure of Rs. 1.55 lakhs was held under objection of which an amount of Rs. 1.42 lakhs was proposed for recovery.

(g) City Improvement Trust Board Mysore for the year 1977-78, and

(h) The Karnataka Slum clearance Board, Bangalore for the year 1979-80. An expenditure of Rs. 12.09 lakhs was placed under objection of which an amount of Rs. 17,092 was proposed for recovery.

(v) Accounts of the following organisations were audited during the year under report.

(a) The Bangalore Development Authority for the years 1975 to 1978. Stores valued at Rs. 13.23 lakhs were suspected to have been misused. Further probing was continued.

(b) The Karnataka Secondary Education Examination Board for 1977-78,

(c) The Karnataka State Board for Prevention and Control of Water Pollution, Bangalore upto 1978-79,

(d) The Government Employees' Canteen at the premises of Public Works Department Offices, K. R. Circle, Bangalore for 1978-79,

(e) The Improvement Trust Board, Hospet, for 1979-80 and

(f) The District Balabhavan Committee, Mangalore for the years 1971 to 1981 were audited for the first time.

(vi) The total number of Local Fund and Panchayat Raj Institutions coming under the audit purview of the department during the year was 9,714 (excluding statutory boards and universities). Of them, 4,293 were audited as against 5,459 institutions targetted for the year. 3896 audit reports were issued. The total amount held under objection was Rs. 887.29 lakhs and a sum of Rs. 127.38 lakhs was proposed for recovery. Misappropriations involving an amount of Rs. 5.02 lakhs, were detected, of which a sum of Rs. 0.33 lakh was recovered leaving a balance of Rs. 4.69 lakhs as on 31st March 1981.

(vii) 344 bills of Muzrai funds preferred by the Commissioner for Endowments were pre-audited. Also, the accounts of the Karnataka State Charities at Tirumala, Thirupati (A.P.) for the year 1979-80, Srisailem (A.P.)

covering the periods from 22nd March 1974 to 31st March 1980 and at Varanasi (U.P.) covering the periods from 1st January 1974 to 31st December 1980 were audited and reports issued.

(viii) 227 bills relating to the claims of Central Relief Committee, Bangalore and 126 bills of Nirasrithara Parihara Kendra, Bangalore were pre-audited, and

(ix) Special Audit in respect of rent accounts of the Karnataka Housing Board, Mysore Division, Mysore, City Municipal Council, Bijapur and Town Municipal Council, Mudhol, Bijapur district were conducted.

5.6. Treasuries

5.6.01. The Department of Treasuries was responsible for efficient functioning of all the treasuries in the State.

5.6.02. The Director was the head of the department. He was assisted by Deputy Directors, Assistant Directors and other supporting staff at state head quarters.

5.6.03. There were 19 District Treasuries one each at district headquarters, each headed by a District Treasury Officer. At Bangalore, in addition to the district treasury, there was a State Huzur Treasury headed by a Deputy Director. Besides, there were 171 sub-treasuries each headed by an Assistant Treasury Officer. Of the latter, 147 were banking sub-treasuries and 24 non-banking treasuries in the state.

5.6.04. Shri A. S. Prabhu functioned as the Director of Treasuries during the year under report.

5.6.05. The total staff strength of the department was 2,298. During the year, the post of Treasurer, class III in the office of the Superintendent of Stamps was upgraded to that of class II (Gazetted) and redesignated as Assistant Superintendent of Stamps in the cadre of Assistant Treasury

Officer. Twelve sub-treasuries were placed under the charge of gazetted sub-treasury officers, during the year under report.

5.6.06. The budget allotment and expenditure of the department during the year were Rs. 182.02 lakhs and Rs. 181.75 lakhs respectively.

5.6.07. The following were the main achievements of the department during the year.

(i) The system of transmission of passed bills in locked boxes was extended to ten more sub-treasuries in the state.

(ii) With a view to relieve the officials entrusted with the cash work from the burden of giving security in the form of obtaining individual insurance policy by incurring expenditure from their own pocket and pledging with the department, the group insurance scheme was introduced.

(iii) A new system of sale of stamps to the public across the treasury counters through the Superintendent of Stamps, was introduced on an experimental basis, with a view to the attempt on the part of stamp vendors to create artificial scarcity.

(iv) The scheme of remittance of old age pension through money orders by sub-treasuries which started on 1st November 1979 continued to function satisfactorily and the total number of old age pension, as on 31st March 1981 stood at Rs. 3.12 lakhs.

(v) The volume of transactions handled during the year under report was as shown below.

No. of challans ('000)	Amount credited (Rs. in crores)	No. of Vouchers ('000)	Amount disbursed (Rs. in crores)
2,357	462.94	2,286	546.22

(vi) The normal balance fixed for the non-banking sub-treasuries of the state, for the year, was Rs. 19.57 lakhs as against Rs. 20.37 lakhs for the previous year. The decrease in the fixed balance during the year was due to conversion of 2 non-banking sub-treasuries into banking sub-treasuries.

CHAPTER—6

DEPARTMENTS UNDER THE HOME SECRETARIAT

6.1. Excise

6.1.01. The department was headed by the Excise Commissioner. Sri N. K. Prabhakara Rao functioned as Commissioner till 23rd May 1980 and Sri B. K. Bhattacharya thereafter.

6.1.02. The following was the staff strength as on 31st March 1981.

<i>Class I</i>	<i>Class II</i>	<i>Class III</i>	<i>Class IV</i>
9	70	1,011	2,433

6.1.03. The total revenue collected and expenditure incurred during the year under report was Rs. 94.13 crores and Rs. 6.46 crores respectively.

6.1.04. There were 21 distilleries functioning in the state during the year under report. While some of these distilleries manufactured 35° UP arrack, which was being supplied to various Arrack Bonded Depots in the state, some manufactured only Bottled Arrack.

6.1.05. The privilege of vending of arrack was sold in all the districts by public auction. During the year under review, there were 6,256 arrack shops and 157 arrack bonded depots in the state. The total consumption of arrack was 366.72 lakh litres. The price of arrack per litre was Rs. 2.03 plus a duty of Rs. 2.50 per litre. In addition, sales tax at the rate of 8 percent, surcharge of 10 percent on sales tax and 15 per cent Health Cess and 10 per cent Education Cses were levied on the amount of duty. The issue price from the Government Depot to the retailers was Rs. 5.33 per litre.

6.1.06. Four Arrack Ware Houses and 7 Arrack Feeding Centres were established by the Gemini Distilleries (P) Ltd., to which rectified spirit was being supplied by the Government for the manufacture of arrack.

6.1.07. Seventeen distilleries continued to manufacture Indian Liquors during the year. 186.45 lakh bulk litres of liquor were produced, out of this 43.38 lakh bulk litres were consumed within the State and 143.07 lakh bulk litres were exported.

6.1.08. Four firms continued to manufacture beer. A total quantity of 199.89 lakh bulk litres of beer was manufactured in the state during the year under review. A sum of Rs. 4.12 lakhs was collected as manufacturing licence fee.

6.1.09. During the year, the privilege of vending beer was licenced under the provisions of the Karnataka Excise (lease of right of retail vend of beer), Rules 1976. The lease amount for the retail vending of beer was Rs. 1.200 p.a. per beer shop. An amount of Rs. 1.10 lakhs was realised by way of lease. During the year under report, 92 licences were issued.

6.1.10. The privilege of vending toddy all over the state was sold by public auction. Reciprocal arrangements of allotment of trees from Andhra Pradesh and from this state to Andhra Pradesh continued during the year. 5,39,212 trees were tapped during the year and 5,655 toddy shops were in operation. An amount of Rs. 15.20 crores was collected as revenue.

6.1.11. The sale of ganja was prohibited in the state. Opium continued to be issued for licenced addicts and for medicinal and scientific purposes.

6.1.12. The Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise duties) Acts and Rules continued to be in force. 20 bonded licences and 126 non-bonded licences for manufacture of allopathic, homeopathic, ayurvedic and unani medicine, and toilet preparations were issued, 7.65 lakh proof litres of spirituous medicinal preparations were manufactured during the year. Of this, 5.95 lakh proof litres were consumed in the state and the balance exported to other states.

6.1.13. 163 dangerous drug licences were renewed and 546 Kgs. of dangerous drugs were impored into the state.

6.1.14. Prohibition which was in vogue in Yelandur Taluk of Mysore district was relaxed during 1980-81.

6.1.15. 7,510 excise offences were detected ; of which 3,015 cases were disposed off leaving a balance of 4,495 cases.

6.2. Fire-Force

6.2.01. The department had its headquarters at Bangalore. It was headed by the Director. The Commandant-General of Home-Guards was the Ex-Officio Director of Fire Force. For administrative purpose, the department was divided into three divisions each under the supervision of Divisional Fire Officer each of whom was assisted by a Station Officer incharge of one or two fire stations. During the year under report, the following officers functioned as Commandant General, Home Guards and Ex-Officio Director, Civil Defence and Fire Force.

Sri B. N. Garudachar	..	20-3-1980	—	16-5-1980
Sri P. S. Challappa	..	17-5-1980	—	7-8-1980
Sri A. R. Nizamuddin and	..	8-8-1980	—	30-11-1980
Sri D. Vijayadevaraj Urs	..	1-12-1980	—	till the end of the year.

6.2.02. The budget allotment and expenditure of the department during the year were Rs. 91.94 lakhs and Rs. 68.02 lakhs respectively.

6.2.03. During the year under report, the Karnataka Fire Force Training Institute organised the following training courses: (i) Six months' course for firemen-recruits (ii) three months' course for newly recruited firemen drivers, (iii) ten days' short course on fire fighting for higher staff and ministerial staff and (iv) thirty days' advanced fire fighting course for industrial and commercial organisations.

6.2.04. Seventeen fire stations in 12 towns continued to function during the year. 1,590 firecalls, including 83 serious fire accidents, were attended to during the year. The value of property involved in the accidents was about Rs. 11.07 lakhs of which property worth about Rs.9.02 lakhs was saved from destruction.

6.2.05. During the year, 153 rescue calls of various types were attended to and 71 human lives were saved. Besides, the fire units also attended to special duties such as removal of dead bodies from wells, collapsed buildings, pumping out stagnated water, etc.

6.2.06. The ambulance unit in the fire service attended to 993 calls during the year. An amount of Rs. 5,637 was collected as charges for deploying the ambulance.

6.3. Home Guards and Civil Defence

6.3.01. The Department was mainly a voluntary organisation constituted under the Karnataka Home Guards Act, 1962. The objective of the department was to provide a body of public spirited men and women, who voluntarily undertake the duties and functions assigned to them during the times of stress and emergency. The main functions of the department were to: (i) serve as an auxiliary to the police and help in maintaining law and order and internal security; (ii) help the community in times of disaster such as floods, fires, epidemics, etc., (iii) act as functional units to provide essential services such as fire brigades, nursing and first-aid, motor transport, etc.,

6.3.02. The Department was headed by a Commandant General. The Director of Fire Force also functioned in an ex-officio capacity, as the Commandant General, Home Guards & Director of Civil Defence. At the headquarters he was assisted by one Deputy Commandant General, one Commandant and a few other officers. At the district level, a Commandant was functioning in each district.

6.3.03. The following officers held the post of Commandant General, Home Guards and Ex-officio Director of Civil Defence and Director of Fire Force during the year under report.

Sri B. N. Garudachar	..	20-3-1980	—	18-5-1980
Sri P. S. Challappa	..	19-5-1980	—	8-8-1980
Sri A. R. Nizamuddin and	..	9-8-1980	—	30-11-1980
Sri D. Vijayadevaraj Urs	..	1-12-1980	—	till the end of the year.

6.3.04. The total expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 73.17 lakhs.

6.3.05. During the year 1980-81, 207 Home Guard units were functioning in the state and the total strength of Home Guards was 16,888. One unit in Nandagad in Belgaum district was closed down during the year.

6.3.06. As at the end of the year, 13,391 Home Guards completed their basic training. In order to increase the effectiveness and capabilities of the Home Guards, in discharging their duties, advanced training courses in various subjects, like, fire fighting, first-aid rescue during natural calamities were conducted at the combined Central Home Guards and Civil Defence Training Institute, Bangalore. 571 Home Guards attended these advanced courses.

6.3.07. Training was also imparted to personnel from other departments/organisations, such as, the Karnataka Electricity Board, Police and Fire Force, N.C.C., Scouts and Guides and Civil Defence volunteers.

6.3.08. Eighteen members of the staff were deputed to the National Institutions at Nagapur, Neemuch, Indore in order to gain specialisation in subjects like ; NBC war force, un-armed combat and other courses.

6.3.09. During the year under report, Home Guards were deployed on 287 occasions, involving 1,76,684 mandays.

6.3.10. Besides, working as auxiliary to the police in maintaining law and order, the Home Guards also did commendable service on the following occasions.

(i) Conducting rescue operations when a multistoreyed building collapsed in Belavadi Industrial Estate, Mysore, (ii) saved life and property during floods in the districts of Dakshina Kannada, Shimoga, Hassan, Mysore, Chikmagalur and Uttara Kannada, (iii) rendered relief measures during fire accident in the Devaraja Market, Mysore, (iv) looked after the welfare of the patients, manned hospital kitchens and assisted the doctors in rendering medical aid during the strike of class IV employees of the State Government, (v) helped in distribution of milk to the consumers for a week when the employees of the Bangalore Dairy went on strike during the year under report.

Civil Defence.—During the year under report, Bangalore city continued to be category I for the purpose of Civil Defence measures. During the year 1980-81, 309 volunteers were enrolled and were given basic training, 146 Civil Defence Volunteers were given specialised training at the Combined Central Home Guards and Civil Defence Training Institute, Bangalore. As a part of building up the communications net work, new wireless sets were purchased.

The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 4.44 lakhs.

6.4. Information and Publicity

6.4.01. The Department of Information and Publicity was responsible for giving intensive publicity to the several activities of the State Government, socio-economic changes in the state and dissemination of information through various mass media agencies like the press, publications, newsreels and documentary films, exhibitions, rural broadcasting, etc.

6.4.02. The department was headed by the Director, who was assisted by Joint Directors, Deputy Directors and other supporting staff. During the year under report, the department was headed by Sri T. P. Issar, Commissioner of Information and Tourism upto 8th November 1980. Subsequently, the post of Commissioner of Information and Tourism was redesignated as Commissioner of Tourism and the post of the Director of Information and Publicity was revived with effect from 8th November 1980. Sri Vijay Sasnur functioned as Director from 8th November 1980 till the end of the year. The staff strength of the department was class I-25, class II-24, class III-373 and Class IV-185.

6.4.03. The budget allotment of the department was Rs. 110.00 lakhs under plan and Rs. 129.00 lakhs under non-plan schemes and the expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 106.25 lakhs and Rs. 113.00 lakhs respectively.

6.4.04. The press and news section continued to disseminate news about the activities of various government departments, through issue of press notes, news items, feature articles, success stories etc., to the newspapers published within and outside the state. During the year under review, 4,278 English and 3,221 Kannada press releases were issued. 10,200 clippings were sent to the Government and clarifications as when received from the Government departments were issued to the newspapers. 550 draft messages were also sent to the Ministers. 150 Press conferences were arranged. Special arrangements were made for the coverage of the 1000th year Maha Masthakabhisheka ceremony at Sravanabelagola during February 1981 by the Indian and Foreign Press. Tours to important projects were arranged for the journalists to enable them to acquaint themselves with the development works being implemented in the state.

6.4.05. The 'Janapada' a Kannada weekly, the 'Karnataka Vikasa' a Kannada Monthly and the 'March of Karnataka' an English monthly which were devoted to

highlight the policies, programmes and achievements of the Government of Karnataka were continued to be published during the year. Besides these, a wall newspaper a special supplement to Janapada was being published once a month from July 1980. These publications were found to be effective in educating the public particularly the rural mass about the policies, programmes and achievements of the State Government.

6.4.06. Apart from these, the following publications, in the form of booklet and folders, in Kannada, were brought out: (a) 'Hosabelakinedege' on tribals, (b) 'Aid to the Farmers', (c) 'Massive Concessions' to farmers, (d) 'Karnataka 1980', (e) 'Census operations' and (f) 'Flag Day'.

6.4.07. During 1980-81, the photo and film section made 700 photo coverages and 350 movie coverages. Twenty-four newsreels depicting the development and cultural activities, visit of VIPs, tour programmes of Governor, Chief Minister and other Ministers were produced. Seven documentary films on Dasarra, (in colour), Our Farmers, File Clearance, Karnataka-80, Maha Masthakabhisheka (both in colour and black and white), Kannada Sahitya Sammelana held at Chikmagalur were also produced. 37,000 photographs of various sizes on current affairs and developmental and cultural activities in the state, departmental publications, exhibitions, etc., were prepared for press publicity.

6.4.07. During the year under report, a sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh was spent for conducting 'Karnataka Darshan' Study Tour for 50 tribal students. Two study tours to Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh were also conducted.

6.4.08. The department continued to release and display advertisements on important occasions like, Independence Day, Rajyotsava Day etc., on the achievements of the State Government in socio-economic fields to 364 eligible newspapers and periodicals which included 150 newspapers and periodicals edited by SC/STs. A sum of Rs. 71.59 lakhs was utilized for releasing and display of classified advertisements.

6.4.09. During the year, the Song and Drama unit presented 110 publicity oriented drama programmes and 155 other cultural programmes in the state. In addition, 120 stage plays and 630 various items of traditional programmes of art were also arranged by the District Officers.

6.4.10. During the year under report, 55 full length feature films produced in the state were sanctioned a total subsidy of Rs. 61.80 lakhs. Exemption from payment of entertainment tax up to 50 per cent in respect of all the full-length Kannada feature films produced within Karnataka State was introduced during the year under report. A sum of Rs. 1.77 lakhs was collected as shooting fees and projection charges.

6.4.11. 4,500 Community Receiving sets were continued to be maintained at villages, 250 dry battery operated sets were converted to work on electricity and were installed in villages. Closed circuit television arrangements were made for Dasara festival and the Police Benevolent Fund Programme at Chikmagalur. In addition, the Maha Mastakabhisheka celebrations were also telecast.

6.4.12. The department participated in various exhibitions held at Siddaganga, Hassan, Mysore, Bangalore and Sravanabelagola. A colourful tableau on the theme of Yakshagana in Karnataka was also presented at the Republic Day Parade at New Delhi. During the year under report, 400 film shows were arranged. 250 Radio Rural Forums continued to function.

6.5. Motor Vehicles

6.5.01. The Motor Vehicles Department was responsible for administration of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 and collection of tax on motor vehicles, passenger and goods vehicles under the following Acts and Rules, viz., (1) the Karnataka Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1957, (2) the Karnataka Motor Vehicles Taxation Rules, 1957 and (3) the Karnataka Motor Vehicles Rules, 1963.

6.5.02. During the year under report, the post of Commissioner of Transport, i.e., the Head of the Department, was redesignated as "the Director of Motor Vehicles Department and Commissioner of Transport". At the headquarters, the Director was assisted by a Deputy Commissioner for Transport, the Secretary State Transport Authority, an Headquarter's Assistant, a Law Officer, a Financial Assistant and a few other officers and supporting staff. For the purposes of administration, the state was divided into five Divisions each headed by a Deputy Commissioner for Transport. At the district level were functioning Regional Transport Officers and Assistant Regional Transport Officers at the sub-regional level.

6.5.03. Sri A. R. Nizamuddin functioned as Director of the Motor Vehicles Department and Commissioner of Transport till 30th December 1980. Thereafter Smt. Renuka Viswanathan functioned as such.

6.5.04. The following table shows the sanctioned strength, posts filled up and representation of SC/ST.

(as on 31-3-1981)

<i>Category of posts</i>	<i>Sanctioned strength</i>	<i>Posts filled</i>	<i>No. of SCs</i>	<i>No. of STs.</i>
1	2	3	4	5
Class I	31	29	1	1
Class II	39	39	2	..
Class III	1,082	937	141	18
Class IV	353	245	76	9
Total	1,505	1,250	220	28

6.5.05. The revenue realised and expenditure incurred during the year were Rs. 47.37 crores and Rs. 1.28 crores respectively.

6.5.06. The provisions of the M.V. Act and Rules relating to issue of driving licences were continued to be strictly enforced. The proposal for starting training courses for drivers in Government Polytechnics and Industrial Training Institutes in each district was accepted by Government. As at the end of the year, there were 4,09,146 driving licences and 54,704 conductors' licences in force.

6.5.07. The Regional Transport Officers functioned as authorities for registering Motor Vehicles within their regions. Under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, the motor vehicles should possess fitness certificates and only those vehicles which were mechanically fit and which complied with all the provisions of M.V. Act and Rules were given fitness certificates. However, the Director of Motor Vehicles and Commissioner for Transport was the licencing officer in respect of vehicles owned by fleet owners having 100 or more vehicles. There were two such fleet owners in the state viz., K.S.R.T.C. and H.A.L. The amount of tax collected from the fleet owners during the year was as follows :

<i>Name</i>	<i>No. of vehicles</i>	<i>Amount collected (Rs. in lakhs)**</i>
Karnataka State Road Transport Corporation .	4,090	1,508.46
Hindustan Aircraft Limited .	196	16.01

.. Provisional.

During the year under report, 27,438 vehicles were counter checked by R.T.Os and as many as 5,734 fitness certificates were issued and 46,400 fitness certificates were renewed.

6.5.08. During 1980-81, 34,668 vehicles were newly registered, 8,384 vehicles which were originally registered in other states were re-registered in Karnataka. A sum of Rs. 47.67 lakhs was realised as registration fee. The vehicular strength increased from 3,67,773 at the end of March 1980 to 4,06,363 as at the end of March 1981.

6.5.09. To encourage tourism in the state, 61 tourist motor cabs were issued permits to ply on inter-state routes under the South Zone Scheme. 127 all-India Tourist Motor Cabs permits and 26 permits covering 36 tourist omnibuses were also issued for all-India operation.

6.5.10. As per the reciprocal arrangements for goods transport between Karnataka and other neighbouring states, a total number of 9,239 permits were issued and 10,105 permits were countersigned as at the end of the year.

6.5.11. Under the provision of K.M.V.T. Act, 1957, tax is levied on all motor vehicles registered and kept for use in the state. For quick disposal of taxation work, all the treasury and sub-treasury officers, inspectors of Motor Vehicles, Hon-Secretary of the Automobile Association of South India were appointed as taxation authorities. During the year under report, the scheme of collecting taxes on motor vehicles whose annual tax is Rs. 300 or less was extended to the selected post offices at Belgaum, Chikkodi, K.G.F., Manipal, Chikmagalur and Kudremukh Project area. It was also extended to a few more selected post offices in Bangalore city.

6.5.12. Consequent on the promulgation of the Karnataka Motor Vehicles Tax Act, 1957 with effect from 1st January 1958, the right to levy tax or tolls on motor vehicles by local bodies was taken over by the Government. In lieu thereof, Government have provided for compensation to the local bodies for loss incurred. Accordingly, a sum of Rs. 14.05 lakhs was paid as compensation during the year under report.

6.6. Police

6.6.01. The Department of Police was responsible for maintenance of law and order in the state. It was headed by the Inspector General of Police who was assisted by

Special Inspector General of Police, Additional Inspector General of Police, Deputy Inspectors General of Police and other officers. Shri H. Veerabhadraiah held the post of Inspector General of Police till 30th June 1980 and Shri G. V. Rao thereafter.

6.6.02. The total budget allotment of the department during the year was Rs. 3660.00 lakhs and the expenditure incurred thereof was Rs. 3471.96 lakhs.

6.6.03. The sanctioned strength of Karnataka State Reserve Police during the year was 2,849. The police motor transport at the end of the year had 1055 vehicles. The Police Driving and Maintenance School continued to impart training and 286 persons were trained during the year.

6.6.04. The total cognizable crimes reported during this year, was 77,443. The total number of grave crimes was 33,703 and murders was 870. The number of persons tried by courts during the year was 88,865 of whom 16,940 persons were convicted.

6.6.05. During the year 1980, as many as 42,571 cases were charge sheeted and 11,878 cases ended in conviction.

6.6.06. There were 11,001 cases in which property was stolen. The value of property stolen was Rs. 269.70 lakhs. Property worth Rs. 95.94 lakhs was recovered in 2,506 cases.

6.6.07. The Forensic Science Laboratory attended 3,864 cases and conducted 27,747 experiments.

6.6.08. The State Corps of Detectives investigated 379 cases. Of these, 189 cases were disposed off, 2 cases were withdrawn and 188 cases were under investigation. Out of 52 petitions registered at the Special Enquiry Branch, 44 were disposed off and 8 were pending enquiry

6.6.09. The Directorate of Enforcement, Food and Civil Supplies Cell conducted 1,401 raids, booked 1,001 cases against 1,026 persons and essential commodities worth Rs. 201.20 lakhs were seized.

6.6.10. The Police Computer Wing established in 1979 continued to function. The Data Bank on crimes and criminals was updated by collecting information from all the Police Stations in forms 'A to F'. During the year 1,542 enquiries were reviewed and useful advisory memos were sent to investigation officers. The codification of Finger Print Bureau records was under progress and 15,254 records were already codified.

6.6.11. The Finger Print Bureau continued to assist in the detection of cases. There were 54,556 finger print slips on record at the beginning of the year and 3,880 finger print slips were received during the year. In 1512 cases experts of Finger Print Bureau and Finger Print Units visited the scene of offence. 63 cases were detected by means of latent finger prints.

6.6.12. Name index cards were maintained in respect of all the criminals with up-to-date information and the present whereabouts of the criminals. There were 27,450 cards as at the end of 31st December 1980.

6.6.13. There were 4 Railway Circles with 17 Railway Police Stations and 26 police outposts, under the charge of Superintendent of Police, Railway Police, Bangalore. The jurisdiction of the railway police consisted of parts of Southern and South-Central railways spread over the state. During the year, 394 thefts took place within the jurisdiction of the railway police.

6.7. Prisons

6.7.01. The objectives of the department were to run the government jails and prisons, ensure security of convicts and under trial prisoners. The department was also engaged

in moulding the mind and character of the prisoners and transforming them into good citizens through various reformatory measures. The department was headed by the Inspector General of Prisons.

6.7.02. The total expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 159.13 lakhs and the average cost of maintenance per prisoner was Rs. 3,717.

6.7.03. There were 99 prisons in the state, of which 4 were central prisons, 8 district prisons, 7 district headquarters' sub-jails, 2 special sub-jails, 75 taluk sub-jails and one each of open air jail, borstal school and juvenile school.

6.7.04. 47,785 prisoners were admitted during the year bringing the total to 53,774, of whom 47,198 prisoners were released leaving a balance of 6576 at the end of the year. The daily average number of prisoners during the year was 4,281.

6.7.05. During the year under report, 12,517 male and 697 female convicts were admitted, taking the total number of convicts to 15,629. Of them, 11,977 were released leaving a balance of 3,652 prisoners at the end of the year.

6.7.06. 7 Convicts and 5 under trials escaped from the jails bringing the total number of prisoners escaped to 79. 8 prisoners were captured during the year leaving a balance of 71 prisoners at large. During the year, 61 major and 93 minor offences were committed by the prisoners and 236 prisoners were employed as convict officers.

6.7.07. The following table shows the population of under trial prisoners in major jails and sub-jails.

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Major jails</i>	<i>Sub-jails</i>
1	2	3
1. No. of prisoners at the beginning of the year	1,492	874
2. No. of prisoners admitted during the year	19,715	11,585
3. No. of prisoners as at the end of the year	21,207	12,459
4. No. of prisoners released	19,697	11,671
5. Prisoners released on bail	8,661	3,625
6. No. of prisoners discharged by courts	7,175	3,986
7. No. of prisoners convicted and sentenced	2,987	2,749
8. Transferred to other jails/other state prisons	871	1,311
9. Daily average number of prisoners confined	1,381	872

6.7.08. Agriculture and horticulture, and industries like textile weaving, carpentry, tailoring, printing and book binding, coir industry, soap and phenyle making, black-smithy, bleaching and dyeing, etc; continued to be taught. During the year, articles worth Rs. 46.37 lakhs were manufactured in these industrial sections.

6.7.09. As in the earlier years, classes were conducted in jails with the help of paid teachers and literate convicts. Under the Adult Education Scheme, adult education classes were conducted. Yogasana classes were also conducted. Newspapers, magazines, journals, etc., were supplied to the prisoners.

6.7.10. Eligible prisoners were allowed to avail parole and furlough facilities. During the year under report, prisoners who availed the facility of parole and furlough numbered 28 and 148 respectively.

6.7.11. An open-air jail at Koramangala, which was introduced as a reformatory measure, continued to work satisfactorily. Only well behaved longterm prisoners were lodged there. The prisoners were imparted training in the modern methods of agriculture and horticulture. During the year 1980-81, the institution earned an income of Rs. 2.80 lakhs as against Rs. 2.51 lakhs in the previous year.

Borstal School – Dharwad

6.7.12. The Borstal school where adolescent offenders are detained had 75 inmates at the end of the year. The daily average number of boys during the year was 58. There were no escapes from the school during the year.

6.7.13. Literacy classes and drawing classes were continued to be conducted in the school. The inmates were provided with newspapers, magazines and books in Kannada, Marathi and Urdu languages. The school had a well equipped band set. The boys were trained. It was hired to the public at the rate of Rs. 25 per hour.

6.7.14. Total expenditure incurred during the year amounted to Rs. 6.88 lakhs and the average cost of maintenance per head was Rs. 11,864. The value of goods manufactured in the school was Rs. 2.32 lakhs.

6.7.15. During the year under report, the seventh batch of warders and Head warders completed training course at the Prison Training Institute, Mysore.

6.8. Tourism

6.8.01. Karnataka has great tourist potential and can offer varied attractions. The main objective of the department of Tourism was promotion of tourism in the state by providing tourist houses and canteens and tourist information.

6.8.02. The department had a non-plan budget allotment of Rs. 12.00 lakhs and plan budget allotment of Rs. 70.00 lakhs.

6.8.03. Various measures were taken up by the Department of Tourism and the Tourism Development Corporation to stimulate domestic tourism. The department formulated plans to develop tourist facilities and wayside inns at selected tourist centres and highways. This facility consisted of restaurants, parking and servicing facilities, rooms for overnight stay and wash rooms for guests. The department had done considerable work towards tourism publicity and production of tourist literature. New sets of picture post cards had been brought out besides new folders on Karnataka, Mysore city, Hampi and Kodagu. The department also brought out a new batch of attractive posters. Special books were brought out on the occasion of the Mahamasthakabhisheka at Shravanabelagola.

6.9. Sainik Welfare and Resettlement

6.9.01. The Secretary, Karnataka Rajya Sainik Board was responsible for the welfare and resettlement of ex-servicemen in the state. The Board was an advisory body. During the year under report, the designation of the Secretary was changed to Director, Department of Sainik Welfare and Resettlement. Corresponding changes were effected in designation at lower levels also. The Board, however, continued as an advisory body.

6.9.02. The department was headed by the Director who was assisted by an Assistant Director and a few other supporting staff at the headquarters. At the district level, he was assisted by eight Deputy Directors, each having 2 or more districts under his control. Col. K. C. Aiyappa (Retd.) functioned as Director during the year under report.

6.9.03. The following table embodies information on the staff position of the department as at the end of the year 1980-81 :

(No.)				
<i>Class I</i>	<i>Class II</i>	<i>Class III</i>	<i>Class IV</i>	<i>Total</i>
1	2	3	4	5
9	1	40	30	80

6.9.04. Ten percent of posts of all categories under the State Government, Municipalities and Municipal Corporations were reserved for recruitment from ex-service personnel. In the Karnataka Housing Board also 10% of Class III and IV posts were reserved for recruitment of ex-servicemen. Besides, co-sponsoring power had also been delegated to the Director and Deputy Director of the Department for employment of ex-servicemen in the public/private sector undertakings in the state. During the year under report, employment was found for 964 ex-servicemen in the state.

6.9.05. During the year under report, there were five Military Boys' Hostels in the state located at Belgaum, Athani, Nippani, Karwar and Dharwar. Free boarding and lodging facilities were provided to students. The total intake of all these hostels was 130 students. The boarding

charges were shared between the state government and the department on 50 : 50 basis. The expenditure on boarding alone amounted to Rs. 0.30 lakh during the year.

6.9.06. The department continued to administer the following funds viz ;

- (i) The Karnataka Rajya Sainik Welfare Fund.
- (ii) Special Fund for Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of ex-servicemen.
- (iii) Flag Day Fund.

(i) Karnataka Rajya Sainik Welfare Fund

6.9.07. This fund was used for sanction of grants to the dependents of ex-servicemen who were not in receipt of pension, death relief grant to the widows of military pensioners, financial assistance to the aged, infirm ex-servicemen or their widows who were in difficult circumstances and 50 per cent boarding charges to the inmates of military boys' hostels. The total expenditure incurred from this fund during the year was Rs. 2.43 lakhs.

6.9.08. A scheme to extend financial assistance to the widows or to the minor children of the military pensioners, the death relief grant was introduced during the year under report. A lumpsum amount of Rs. 200 was paid immediately after the death and Rs. 150 p.m. for two consecutive months. During the year under report, 71 widows were granted this relief and the expenditure involved was Rs. 35,500.

6.9.09. During the year under report, a scheme for payment of a lumpsum grant of Rs. 2,000 from the welfare fund for the marriage of the daughters of service personnel killed in action was also introduced.

(ii) Special Fund for Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of Ex-servicemen

6.9.10. Scholarships/stipends to ex-servicemen for prosecuting studies beyond higher secondary schools (including technical and professional colleges) were sanctioned from the Special Fund. During the year 1980-81, 451 members were benefited.

6.9.11. Subsidy on interest over 4 per cent and above on loans upto Rs. 5,000 and over and above 7 per cent on loans upto Rs. 25,000 taken by the Ex-servicemen from the nationalised banks for setting up small-scale industries/agro-industries was sanctioned from the Special Fund for the period of three years from the date of loan obtained from the bank. Four ex-servicemen were sanctioned interest subsidy of Rs. 3,118 during the year.

6.9.12. Under the scheme of monthly grant to the widows of military pensioners, who were not eligible for family pension, the grant was enhanced from Rs. 40 to Rs. 60 p.m. during the year. The grant was sanctioned to 450 widows so far. 284 widows were paid this grant regularly and the remaining 166 switched over to the family pension scheme. The total expenditure incurred amounted to Rs. 2.73 lakhs.

6.9.13. Besides, financial assistance was also granted to the ex-servicemen from the Medical After Care Fund of the Indian Red Cross Society and Army Central Welfare Fund.

(iii) Flag Day Fund

6.9.14. On the Armed Forces Flag Day, token/car flags were sold at nominal price and a sum of Rs. 1.21 lakhs was collected. Of this, Rs. 48,000 was remitted to Kendriya Sainik Board and the balance was transferred to the Ex-servicemen Welfare Fund.

6.9.15. Under the scheme of grant of war award, 82 eligible parents were paid war awards involving an expenditure of Rs. 18,200.

6.9.16. Besides, various concessions like educational concession, reservation of seats in technical and medical colleges and Rani Kittur Channamma Residential School, reservation in recruitment to class III and IV posts in Central Government and Central Public Sector undertakings, allotment of sites and lands were continued to be extended to the ex-servicemen and their dependents.

CHAPTER—7

**DEPARTMENTS UNDER THE REVENUE
SECRETARIAT**

7.1. Religious and Charitable Endowments

7.1.01. The department was responsible for the administration and maintenance of various religious and charitable institutions within and outside the state. It continued to administer the following Acts, viz., (1) the Mysore Religious and Charitable Institutions Act, 1927, (2) the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, 1957, (3) the Bombay Public Trust Act 1950, (4) the Hyderabad Endowment Regulations and (5) the Coorg Temple Fund Management Act.

7.1.02. Sri M. Krishnamurthy functioned as Commissioner and head of the department of Religious and Charitable Endowments during the period under report.

7.1.03. The Mysore Religious and Charitable Institutions Act, 1927 was in force in all the 9 Districts of the old Mysore State, 14,973 muzarai institutions were covered under this Act. During the year under report, two village institutions of Tumkur district were converted into Minor Muzarai Institutions and Siddashrama of Bangalore was taken over by the Government.

7.1.04. The following institutions situated outside Karnataka were continued to be maintained by the department during the year under report.

(i) **Karnataka State Choultry at Tirupathi.**—The Choultry was maintained by the Government by providing grants as sanctioned in the scale of income and expenditure and managed by a Gazetted Manager whose post was upgraded to Class-I (Jr.) and redesignated as Special Officer during the year. A total number of 114 rooms were available in the choultry. The Kalyana Mantap both at Tirumala and Tiruchanur were also continued to function. The construction of a Choultry-cum-Kalyana Mantapa Complex at Tirumala, for providing more accommodation to pilgrims, was under progress. During the year under report an Advisory Board to give suggestions for improvement of

Charities was constituted. The receipt and expenditure during the year were, Rs. 4.53 lakhs and 3.29 lakhs respectively.

(ii) Karnataka State Chattram, Varanasi.—This Chattram continued to provide accommodation to the visiting pilgrims. 202 pilgrims stayed in the Chattram during the year under report. The income and expenditure during the year were Rs. 0.25 lakh and Rs. 0.17 lakh respectively.

(iii) Karnataka State Choultry, Srisailam.—This Choultry consisted of 16 furnished rooms. 6,555 pilgrims stayed during the year 1980-81. The income and expenditure during 1980-81 amounted to Rs. 0.30 lakh and Rs. 0.23 lakh respectively.

7.1.05. There were two educational institutions under the control of the department (i) Agama Section, Maharaja Sanskrit College, Mysore, and (ii) Sanskrit College, Melkote. The Agama Section was the first of its kind in Karnataka. There were 5 Professors and 4 Assistant Professors working in this section. Eleven Pandits in various Shastras, Vedas, etc., continued to work in the Sanskrit College at Melkote. There was also an Agama section in this college to give opinion, suggestion and guidance in matters relating to Agama Shastras in the temples, Pratishtapana, etc. During the year under report, three Pratishtapanas, five Kalakarshanas, one Vimana Samprokshna were performed.

7.1.06. The Coorg Temple Fund Management Act, 1956, covering ten institutions referred to in the schedule of the Coorg Act, was continued to be in force in Kodagu district. A Temple Management Committee consisting of nine non-official and three official members functioned under the Act. The combined receipts and expenditure during the year were Rs. 1.96 lakhs and Rs. 2.00 lakhs respectively.

7.1.07. The Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, 1951 was in force in Dakshina Kannada and Bellary districts and Kollegal taluk of Mysore district. As at the end of the year, there were 1,085 assessable temples and mutts in the area.

7.1.08. The administration of religious institutions, in Gulbarga, Bidar and Raichur area was continued to be governed by the Hyderabad Endowment Regulation. There were 9,180 institutions in this area of which 6,659 were registered and the remaining unregistered.

7.1.09. The Bombay Public Trust Act 1950 was in force in Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwad and Uttara Kannada districts. As at the end of the year, the total number of trusts registered was 10,156.

7.1.10. Under Special Acts and Rules, the following institutions/temples were also functioning :

(i) Shri Renuka Yellamma Temple, Soundatti, Belgaum district.

(ii) Shri Yedyur Siddalingeswaraswamy Temple, Yedyur, Tumkur district.

(iii) Sri Srikanteshwaraswamy Temple, Nanjangud, Mysore District.

(iv) Palace Muzrai Institutions, Mysore.

(v) Sri Sravanabelagola Muzrai Institutions, Hassan district and

(vi) S.L.N. Charities, Bangalore.

7.1.11. During the year under report, a sum of Rs. 58.35 lakhs was paid to 9,340 religious institutions in old Mysore area and Rs. 3.00 lakhs to the institutions in Bombay-Karnataka area, old Hyderabad area and old Madras area.

7.1.12. An amount of Rs. 44.99 lakhs was sanctioned to various institutions including non-muzarai institutions in the state for repairs and renovation of places of worship and also for construction of 'Kalyana Mantaps'.

7.2. Registration and Stamps

7.2.01. The department of Registration and Stamps was responsible for administering the following Acts and Rules.

1. The Indian Registration Act, 1908 and Rules thereunder.

2. The Indian Stamp Act, 1899 and Rules thereunder.

3. The Karnataka Stamp Act, 1957 and Rules thereunder.

4. The Karnataka Court Fees and Suits Valuation Act, 1958 and Rules thereunder.

5. The Indian Partnership Act, 1932 and Rules thereunder.

6. The Karnataka Societies Registration Act, 1960 and Rules thereunder.

7.2.02. The Director of Survey, Settlement and Land Records also functioned on an ex-officio basis as the Inspector General of Registration and Commissioner of Stamps. At the headquarters, he was assisted by an Headquarters Assistant and other supporting staff. The Special Deputy Commissioners of districts functioned as the Ex-officio District Registrars. Each district was further subdivided into sub-districts and each sub-district was under the jurisdiction of a Sub-Registrar. Shri R. Shankarappa was the Inspector General of Registration and Commissioner of Stamps during the year under report.

(A) Registration

7.2.03. There were 19 District Registry Offices and 197 Sub-Registry Offices in the state. The total number of documents registered during the year was 4,56,908. The aggregate value of all the transactions registered was Rs. 218.72 crores and the total revenue collected by the department was Rs. 29.03 crores. The total expenditure of the department during the year was Rs. 1.94 crores. The number of applications received for searches and copies was 2,576 and the receipts thereof amounted to Rs. 7.44 lakhs. The amount of registration fee foregone during the year was Rs. 75.24 lakhs.

7.2.04. The total number of applications received for registration under the Indian Partnership Act was 5,130.

7.2.05. The number of Societies registered during the year under the Karnataka Societies Registration Act, 1960 was 3,136. The total revenue received was Rs. 4.49 lakhs.

(B) Stamps

7.2.06. The revenue realised during the year under both judicial and non-judicial stamps was Rs. 25.57 crores and the expenditure incurred was Rs. 100.18 lakhs. The amount of stamp duty foregone during the year was Rs. 2.18 crores.

7.3. Revenue—Bangalore Division

7.3.01. Bangalore division consisted of five districts, viz., Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur, Chitradurga and Shimoga. The Divisional Commissioner was the head of the division and was assisted by Deputy Commissioners and Special Deputy Commissioners at the District level, Assistant Commissioners at the sub-divisional level and Tahsildars and Special Tahsildars at the taluk level. Smt. Theresa Battacharya and Smt. Achala Moluik held the post of Divisional Commissioner, for parts of the year.

7.3.02. In Bangalore district, 6 taluks faced scarcity conditions. As against the allotment of Rs. 3.50 lakhs an amount of Rs. 163. lakhs was spent for relief measures. The Public Health Engineering Department sunk 137 bore wells. Scarcity of fodder was felt in Hoskote, Doddaballapura and Devanahalli taluks and Rs. 6,700 was spent for transportation of fodder.

7.3.03. 6,744 occupancy certificates were issued upto the end of the year. 2,511 certificates were issued during the year. There were 1,271 inam land cases involving an extent of 6,387 acres. Out of these 507 cases involving an extent of 2,207 acres were disposed off.

7.3.04. Tumkur district was affected by drought during the year and it was a victim of scarcity conditions for a long time. 102 borewells were sunk during the year. An amount of Rs. 4.32 lakhs was spent for relief measures besides supply of 487 tonnes of foodgrains.

7.3.05. The land revenue collected during the year was Rs. 56.71 lakhs as against the total demand of Rs. 273.15 lakhs.

7.3.06. The extent under unauthorised cultivation in Tumkur district was 44,630 acres; of this 29,180 acres were regularised as follows: (i) 11,295 acres in favour of SC/ST and (ii) 7885 acres in favour of others. Out of 10,957 mutation cases 2,252 cases were disposed off.

7.3.07. Out of the total demand of Rs. 1,35,281 towards maintenance cess Rs. 4,960 was collected. Similarly out of the total demand of Rs. 9,07,371 towards betterment levy the amount collected was Rs. 1,025 only.

7.3.08. The land revenue collected in Chitradurga district amounted to Rs. 19.25 lakhs. 1,062 houses were constructed under People's Housing Scheme. During the year a sum of Rs. 3.75 lakhs was released to provide 1,231 sites to the landless labourers in rural areas of Chitradurga district. Rs. 90,000 were allotted for construction of 20 school rooms and Rs. 1,70,000 was allotted for repairs of school buildings.

7.3.09. The revenue collected in Shimoga district amounted to Rs. 14.54 lakhs and under land reforms 4,772 applications were disposed off.

7.4. Revenue—Belgaum Division

7.4.01. Belgaum Division consisted of Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwad and Uttara Kannada districts. There were 14 sub-divisions and 49 taluks in the division.

7.4.02. The Divisional Commissioner was the head of the division. He was assisted by four Deputy Commissioners and three Special Deputy Commissioners at the district level, 14 Assistant Commissioners at the sub-divisional level and 49 tahsildars at the taluka level. During the year under report, Sri D. Balagopalan functioned as Divisional Commissioner for some time and Cecil Noronha for the remaining period.

7.4.03. Seasonal conditions were not satisfactory in the Division during the year. Scarcity conditions prevailed in the districts of Bijapur, Belgaum and Dharwad. All the taluks in Bijapur district, five taluks in Belgaum district and four taluks in Dharwad district were affected by scarcity conditions. Timely relief measures were undertaken. There was shortage of drinking water in 275 villages of Belgaum, 168 villages of Bijapur and 32 villages of Dharwad districts. Relief measures like supply of water through tankers and carts, digging of borewells, etc., were undertaken. In order to augment the drinking water supply for Bijapur City and other upstream towns and villages of the Krishna river, about 1.5 T.M.Cft of water from Koyna river was made available until the onset of monsoon.

7.4.04. Availability of fodder was not satisfactory in the districts of Belgaum, Bijapur and Dharwad and suitable relief measures were undertaken to meet the situation. However, there was no dearth of fodder in Uttara Kannada district.

7.4.05. The following table shows the annual income of the division through various sources for the last two years.

		(Rs. in lakhs)	
		<i>Revenue Income for the year</i>	
<i>Source of Income</i>		1979-80	1980-81
1. Land Revenue	..	133.32	64.25
2. Local Cess	..	64.64	34.75
3. Health Cess	..	23.03	13.15
4. Education Cess	..	16.37	7.25

7.4.06. The following were the important works done during 1980-81:

(a) under the People's Housing Scheme, a total number of 58,077 houses were constructed.

(b) 1,17,229 house sites were distributed to the eligible persons.

(c) 74,588 persons were sanctioned old age pension.

7.5. Revenue—Gulbarga Division

7.5.01. Gulbarga division consisted of the districts of Gulbarga, Raichur, Bidar and Bellary. The Divisional Commissioner was the head of the division who was assisted by Deputy Commissioners at the district level, Assistant Commissioners at the sub-division level and Tahsildars at the taluk level. Shri M. Chittaranjana Dass held the post of Divisional Commissioner during the year.

7.5.02. The expenditure incurred by the division during the year was Rs. 196.00 lakhs and the revenue receipts amounted to Rs. 206.83 lakhs. During the year, importance was given to the effective implementation of land reforms and other socio-economic measures and providing relief measures to the scarcity affected areas of the division. Scarcity conditions prevailed in Raichur district. Action was taken to provide drinking water to the affected villages and to provide employment to agricultural labourers by taking up minor irrigation, soil conservation and afforestation works and construction of roads, bridges, etc.

7.5.03. In Bellary district 3,141 cases were disposed off under the Land Reforms Act. Old age pension was sanctioned to 16,910 persons and pension was sanctioned to 89 physically handicapped persons.

7.5.04. In Bidar district minor irrigation works were taken up by the Public Works Department which helped improving agricultural production. Scarcity of drinking water was felt in some villages and the situation was met through sinking borewells and transportation of drinking water in vehicles/carts, etc.

7.5.05. In Raichur district adequate amelioration measures were provided to combat the situation arising out of scarcity conditions.

7.5.06. Collection of land revenue was suspended in Sedam, Afzalpur and Jewargi taluks of Gulbarga district due to adverse seasonal conditions.

7.6. Revenue—Mysore Division

7.6.01. The division consisted of six districts, viz. Mysore, Mandya, Kodagu, Hassan, Chikmagalur and Dakshina Kannada. The Divisional Commissioner was the head of the division who was assisted by Deputy Commissioners at the district level, Assistant Commissioners at the sub-division level and Tahsildars at the taluk level. Shri B. R. Prabhakara functioned as the Divisional Commissioner during the year under report.

7.6.02. The seasonal conditions were fairly satisfactory during the year under report in the districts of Dakshina Kannada and Kodagu. In Mandya district, due to failure of rains there was scarcity of drinking water and employment opportunities. Hence employment generation relief works were taken up and sanction was accorded for sinking 103 borewells. In Hassan district, the rainfall was not sufficient in Maidan area and was excess in the taluks of Sakleshpura and Alur. A sum of Rs. 2.93 lakhs was spent to the flood victims. Food and fodder was supplied to the affected areas.

7.6.03. Under the land reforms, out of 2,77,164 applications received so far involving an extent of 3,09,992 hectares, 2,06,851 applications involving an extent of 1,92,112 hectares were disposed off.

7.6.04. Out of 19,139 inam cases received so far involving an extent of 21,396 hectares, 263 cases involving an extent of 163 hectares were disposed off.

7.6.05. 56,982 SC/ST persons were given land grants covering an extent of 46,803 hectares, 10,756 cases of alienation involving SC/ST person and covering an extent of 6,256 hectares were detected.

7.6.06. 48,075 cases of unauthorised occupation by SC/ST persons covering an area of 31,681 hectares were detected. Out of these 7,848 cases covering an area of 4,199 hectares were regularised.

7.7. Survey Settlement and Land Records

7.7.01. The main objective of the Department of Survey Settlement and Land Records were to measure and correct hissas, disposal of dharkhast phodi cases, updating of land records, detection of encroachment of government lands and verification of interstate boundary, etc.

7.7.02. The department had four divisional and 48 sub-divisional offices. It was headed by a Director who was assisted by Joint Directors and Deputy Directors at divisional and district levels and Assistant Directors at the sub-divisional level. Shri R. Shankarappa held the post of Director during the year.

7.7.03. A sum of Rs. 329.68 lakhs was spent by the department during the year. The important items of work done by the department during the year were as follows :

7.7.04. A total of 28,958 phodi cases in 85,791 blocks were disposed off and restoration work in survey records completed and the supplemental records along with the phodi records were sent to the respective Tahsildars in order to bring the record of rights upto date. 3,777 phodi cases were sent to the Revenue Department during the year for taking action. 15,011 H. B. cases and 51,159 mutation cases were also disposed off. The staff also attended to 10,215 land grant cases and measured an area of 6,750 hectares.

7.7.05. The work of detection of encroachment of government lands was taken up in Mysore and Bangalore divisions and 719 cases covering 4,269 blocks were measured. Encroachment of government lands by the Coffee Planters in Chikmagalur, Hassan and Kodagu districts was detected . In all 185 cases were detected and an area of 707 hectares were measured, of which an extent of 264 hectares was found to have been encoached.

7.7.06. Hissa survey work in respect of 1,469 ex-inam villages out of 1,517 such villages was completed. The city survey work in respect of Davangere, KGF, Belgaum, Mysore and Bellary were in progress and in respect of Gulbarga and Kundgol it was completed.

7.7.07. During the year, 21,864 copies of survey references were issued and an amount of Rs. 1,13,974 was realised. An amount of Rs. 76,348 was realised by sale of 6,517 maps.

7.7.08. As a prelude to the implementation of the scheme of consolidation of holdings in the state, the work of updating the Record of Rights was taken up. The record of rights of 1,00,106 holdings in 327 villages were made upto date.

7.7.09. The Joint Director of Land Records, in all the four divisions were supplied with Ammonia and Xerox machines for printing of maps, atlas, etc.

CHAPTER 8

DEPARTMENTS UNDER THE AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY SECRETARIAT

8.1. Agriculture

8.1.01. The major objectives of the Department of Agriculture were to (1) conserve and develop agricultural resources of the state, mainly land and (2) improve productivity of agriculture. These were sought to be achieved through soil and water conservation measures, land development including land shaping and reclamation, extension of modern cultivation practices through education and training of farmers, demonstrations and ensuring timely supply of essential inputs, viz., improved varieties of seeds and fertilisers.

8.1.02. To achieve these objectives the department had been given powers under the following Act viz., (a) the Karnataka Land Improvement Act, 1961 (b) the Karnataka Seed Act, (c) the Karnataka Insecticide Act, (d) the Karnataka Agricultural Pests and Disease Act, 1968, (e) the Cotton Transport Act, 1923, (f) the Cotton Control Act, and (g) the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act.

8.1.03. The department had an organisation extending down to the village level. It had 8 Divisional Offices each headed by a Joint Director, 19 District Agricultural Offices each headed by a Principal Agricultural Officer in the rank of Deputy Director and a number of sub-divisions each headed by an Assistant Director. The lowest functionary at the village level was the Agricultural Assistant/Field Assistant. The Agricultural Extension Project which was implemented in 12 districts was extended to the remaining 7 districts during the year. Dr. S. R. Chandrashekharaiah held the post of Director till 30th October 1980 and Shri V. C. Katti, Additional Director was incharge Director for the remaining period of the year under report. The

staff strength of the department during the year was as follows :

	<i>Class I</i>	<i>Class II</i>	<i>Class III</i>	<i>Class IV</i>	<i>All cate- gories</i>
Sanctioned strength	451	394	13,752	3,351	17,948
Persons in position ..	311	373	10,595	3,217	14,496
Vacant ..	140	21	3,157	134	3,452

8.1.04. The department implemented 103 schemes under non-plan, state plan, centrally sponsored / sector schemes. Total budget provision of the department during the year was Rs. 22.64 crores and expenditure (provisional) was Rs. 21.10 crores. Schematic details are furnished below :

<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>					
<i>Programme</i>	<i>Non-plan</i>	<i>State plan</i>	<i>Centrally sponsored/ central secto;</i>	<i>All</i>	
<i>1</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	
1. AGRICULTURE					
(a) Allotmen ..	674.42	760.00	163.25	1,597.67	
(b) Expenditure ..	529.72	714.00	160.00	1,403.72	
2. SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION					
(a) Allotment ..	224.38	360.00	60.00	644.38	
(b) Expenditure ..	193.38	436.00	68.00	697.38	
3. AREA DEVELOPMENT					
(a) Allotment ..	..	..	22.00	22.00	
(b) Expenditure ..	..	..	8.68	8.68	
4. ALL PROGRAMMES					
(a) Allotment ..	898.80	1,120.00	245.25	2,264.05	
(b) Expenditure ..	723.10	1,150.00	236.68	2,109.78	

8.1.05. The major activities of the department during the year consisted of (1) soil conservation (2) land shaping (3) soil survey; (4) intensive development of the major crops, (5) seed production, multiplication, ensuring the availability of seeds, fertilisers, pesticides (6) agricultural education and training (7) special programmes such as Integrated Dry Land Agricultural Development, Multiple Cropping Project, Farm Management Studies, etc. Major achievements of the department during the year are summarised hereunder.

Soil Conservation

8.1.06. The total estimated area requiring contour bunding in the state was 5050 lakh hectares. The various schemes dealt with under the soil conservation were (1) soil conservation on watershed basis (2) Soil conservation under DPAP (3) Soil Conservation under Western Ghat Development Programme (4) Centrally sponsored scheme of Soil conservation in River Vally Project (5) Tribal sub-plan (6) Land Reclamation (7) Employment Affirmation Scheme (National Rural Employment Programme, NREP) (8) Soil Conservation Training Centres, and (9) Soil Conservation Research on Local Problems.

The physical target and achievements during the year under soil conservation programme are shown below :

(in '000 hectares)

<i>Programme</i>	<i>Target</i>		<i>Achievement</i>	
	<i>New bunding</i>	<i>Spill-over works</i>	<i>New bunding</i>	<i>Spill-over works</i>
1	2	3	4	5
1. Watershed basis ..	..	..	139	163
2. D.P.A.P. ..	27	25	34	38
3. Western Ghat ..	1	..	1	..
4. River Valleys ..	21	11	12	10
5. Tribal sub-plan ..	1	..	1	..
6. Employment Affirmation scheme ..	..	..	6	2

8.1.07. **Soil Survey.**—The following soil survey schemes were in operation during 1980-81:

- (1) State Soil Survey Organisation, Bangalore.
- (2) State Soil Survey Unit, Dharwad.
- (3) Upperkrishna Project Soil Survey Scheme, Gulbarga.
- (4) Soil Survey Schemes Hemavathy and Harangi Projects, Mysore.

The targets and achievements under these schemes during the year are given below:

<i>Schemes</i>	<i>(’000 hectares)</i>			
	<i>Target</i>		<i>Achievement</i>	
	<i>DSS</i>	<i>RSS</i>	<i>DSS</i>	<i>RSS</i>
1. State Soil Survey Organisation, B’lore	56	..	50	..
2. State Soil Survey Unit, Dharwad	21	..	18	..
3. Upper Krishna Project	42	18	56	46
4. Hemavathy and Harangi Projects	22	8	19	84

DSS : Detailed Soil Survey

RSS : Reconnaissance Soil Survey

Training

8.1.08. Rural Development Training Centres were functioning at Mandya, Kudige, Gangavathi, Dharwad and Bagalkote. The main function of these centres was to impart pre-service training to the Agricultural Assistants. 485 Agricultural Assistants were trained during the year. Refresher training courses of 2 months’ duration were conducted for inservice personnel and 352 persons were trained. In addition, several other courses of shorter duration were also conducted.

8.1.09. Eight farmers' Training and Education Centres were functioning in the State of which seven were maintained by the Department and one by the University of Agricultural Sciences. These centres were located at (1) Hebbal (Bangalore), (2) Chikkanahalli (Tumkur), (3) Gangavathi (Raichur), (4) Arabhavi (Belgaum), (5) Bhadravathi (Shimoga), (6) Kudige (Kodagu), (7) Jamkhandi (Bijapur) and (8) Babbur (Chitradurga). Institutional courses for farm men and women were conducted. During the year, 4,565 persons were trained. 34,518 persons were trained in the non-institutional courses.

8.1.10. The department was also running sixteen Agricultural Schools for imparting training to the farmers' sons for a period of 10 months. These schools were (1) R.K. Shala (Bangalore), (2) Somanahalli (Mandya), (3) Davihosur (Dharwad), (4) Arabhavi (Belgaum), (5) Kumta (U. Kannada), (6) Malagi (U. Kannada), (7) Nugu (Mysore), (8) Dhadesugur (Raichur), (9) Kampli (Bellary), (10) Kotnur (Gulbarga), (11) Arkalgud (Hassan), (12) Kagathi (Kolar), (13) Chikkanahalli (Tumkur), (14) Tyavangi (Shimoga), (15) Kadajji (Chitradurga), (16) Kudige (Kodagu). In all, 411 persons were trained during the year.

8.1.11. The Indo-Japanese Agricultural Extension Training Centre at Mandya and sub-centres at Kumta and Belthangadi were engaged in conducting studies on improvement on rice cultivation, demonstration of improved rice cultivation techniques, etc. During the year, as against the target of 78 courses, 75 courses were conducted and 1,493 persons were trained as against the target of 1,905. Under the Rural Youth Training Programme, 10 Rural Youths were selected from each of the 175 taluks in the state who were training.

8.1.12. The department also provided a good network of farmers' advisory and information service through the Farm Information Units at the headquarters and at

Mandya, Dharwad, Raichur and in each Agricultural division. These units were engaged in publishing newsletters and extension literature and conducting exhibitions, film shows and publicity through film shows, AIR, success stories, etc.

Seed Production

8.1.13. The Department was responsible for production of hybrid seeds, production of foundation seeds, multiplication and distribution of improved seeds seed processing seed testing, seed certification, etc.

8.1.14. 62 seed farms were maintained by the department during the year. These farms also served as demonstration farms in addition to producing the foundation seeds needed for those areas. As against the target of 20,000 quintals, 14,568 quintals of foundation seeds were produced. The breeders' seeds required for the production of foundation seeds were obtained from the University of Agricultural Sciences.

8.1.15. Based on the demand for Hybrid and High Yielding Varieties of seeds for the three cropping seasons, the requirement of seeds were worked out for the year. The requirements and distribution of seeds during the year were as shown below:

<i>Crop</i>		<i>Requirements (in qtls.)</i>	<i>Distributed (in qtls.)</i>
1		2	3
1.	Hy. Jowar ..	61,538	39,032
2.	Hyv. Paddy ..	3,50,000	3,62,528
3.	Hy. Maize ..	33,571	3,4,832
4.	Hy. Bajra ..	5,937	3,905
5.	Pulses ..	1,52,400	1,46,200
6.	Hyv. Ragi ..	62,500	57,841
7.	Hyv. Wheat ..	1,75,000	1,04,160
8.	Groundnut ..	7,67,077	4,57,961

8.1.16. During the year the Karnataka State Seeds Corporation distributed 33,926 quintals of seeds and the National Seeds Corporation distributed 4,330 quintals of seeds.

8.1.17. Seven Departmental Seed Processing Units continued to process seeds. As against the target of 29,990 quintals, 15,176 quintals of seeds were processed.

Fertilisers

8.1.18. Based on the Agricultural Production plan, estimates of fertilisers required for the year were made. During the year, 7,175 sale points were functioning. Mobile sale of fertilisers was organised with the help of manufacturers and institutional agencies. Quantity of fertilisers indented, allotted, supplied and consumed during the year are shown below:

(in '000 tonnes)				
<i>Particulars</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>K</i>	<i>Total</i>
Indented ..	274	116	103	493
Allotted ..	233	87	85	405
Supplied ..	220	84	77	381
Consumed ..	193	81	70	344

(Note : in terms of nutrients)

8.1.19. Varietywise distribution of fertilisers during the year was as follows:

			('000 tonnes)
<i>Fertiliser</i>		<i>Distributed</i>	
1.	Ammonium Sulphate ..	..	32
2.	Urea ..	..	268
3.	CAN ..	..	40
4.	Rock Phosphate ..	..	4
5.	Super Phosphate ..	..	57
6.	D.A.P. ..	..	34
7.	Muriate of Potash ..	..	49
8.	Sulphate of Potash ..	..	3
9.	N.P.K. complexes ..	..	274
10.	Mixtures ..	..	22
Total ..		..	783

The Fertiliser Promotion Programme was extended to all the nineteen districts of the state during the year.

Plant Protection

8.1.20. It was proposed to cover 45 lakh hectares of land under different categories of plant protection measures against which 33.80 lakh hectares were covered. The targets and achievements under various categories are shown below:

<i>Items</i>	<i>(Area in lakh hectares)</i>	
	<i>Target</i>	<i>Achievement</i>
1. Seed treatment ..	20.91	15.04
2. Control of field rats ..	2.20	2.08
3. Control of soil and polyphagous pests ..	8.45	5.87
4. Plant protection measures for other pests ..	13.70	10.61
5. Chemical weed control ..	0.14	0.20
Total ..	45.40	33.80

8.1.21. The quantity of pesticides indented, allotted and lifted during the year were as follows:

<i>Name of the chemical</i>	<i>Indent</i>	<i>(Quantity in tonnes)</i>	
		<i>Allotment</i>	<i>Lifted</i>
1. B.H.C. ..	2,551	1,009	313
2. D.D.T. ..	1,168	368	107
3. Malathion ..	80.5	67	5
4. Methyl parathion ..	7	30	..
5. Dimethoate ..	7.5	6.5	0.5
6. Fenithrothion ..	..	4	4
7. Carbaryl ..	11	11	..
8. Endosulfan ..	45.5	10	1.5

Organic manures

8.1.22. In view of the high cost of chemical fertilisers, development and use of organic manures assumed greater importance. 280 Local Bodies were engaged in the preparation of urban compost. During the year, 8.30 lakh tonnes of compost was produced. 89.72 lakh tonnes of rural compost was also produced. An area of 5,90,433 lakh hectares was brought under green manuring. 11,157 tonnes of green manure seeds and 59,69,327 lakh seedlings and cuttings were distributed. 2,048 compost training camps were conducted and 1,07,832 villagers were trained. During the year, construction of 857 gobargas plants was completed.

High Yielding Varieties Programme

8.1.23. The High Yielding Varieties Programme was introduced to boost up agricultural production. The area covered under this programme during the year was 24.00 lakh hectares. The coverage of area under different crops is given below :

<i>(Area in hectares)</i>			
<i>Crop</i>		<i>Target</i>	<i>Achievement</i>
1. Rice	..	70,000	7,25,056
2. Ragi	..	7,50,000	6,94,088
3. Jowar	..	8,00,000	5,08,195
4. Bajra	..	1,90,000	1,24,972
5. Maize	..	2,35,000	2,43,823
6. Wheat	..	1,75,000	1,04,160

8.1.24. The Intensive Agricultural Area Programme was introduced in a phased manner during 1966-67 in order to step up yield per unit area by ensuring complete adoption of package of practices. The crops covered were paddy, Jowar, Wheat, Ragi and Bajra. As against the targeted area of 24.12 lakh hectares, 23.01 lakh hectares were covered.

8.1.25. The scheme of 'Community Nurseries' started with the intention of raising nurseries of high yielding varieties of paddy in the fields of farmers having the required facilities. During the year, an area of 378.48 hectares was covered under paddy nurseries and 200 hectares under ragi nurseries.

8.1.26. The centrally sponsored scheme for the development of pulses was in operation in the districts of Mysore, Mandya, Hassan, Tumkur, Gulbarga, Bidar and Raichur. The state sponsored scheme was operated in the districts of Bangalore, Kolar, Chitradurga, Shimoga, Chikmagalur, Kodagu, Dakshina Kannada, Dharwad, Uttara Kannada, Belgaum, Bijapur and Bellary. The achievements under both these schemes are shown below :

(in '000 hectares)

<i>Items</i>	<i>Centrally Sponsored Scheme</i>		<i>State Sponsored Scheme</i>	
	<i>Target</i>	<i>Achievement</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Achievement</i>
1	2	3	4	5
1. Package of practices ..	450	296	430	281
2. Addl. area approach	135	129	120	208
3. Plant Protection measures ..	220	95	220	173
4. Use of Rhizobium culture ..	100	38	90	65
5. Demonstrations (No.)	1,250	1,250	1,125	1,116

Development of Oilseeds :

8.1.27. The important oilseed crops grown in the states were groundnut, castor, safflower, sesamum and niger. Various programmes were in operation for the development

of oilseeds. They were : (1) Comprehensive Oilseed Development Scheme (2) Intensive Oilseed Development Programme (3) Scheme for Extension of Groundnut in New Irrigated Areas and (4) Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Development of Sunflower.

8.1.28. The Comprehensive Oilseeds Development Scheme was in operation in all the 19 districts. The main object of the scheme was to increase the production of oilseeds by adopting (1) double cropping under assured rainfall during kharif season and under irrigation during summer (2) use of improved seeds, (3) stabilisation of groundnut yields per acre in scarce rainfall areas by application of phosphatic fertilisers, (4) adoption of timely plant protection measures and (5) intensive cultivation in assured rainfall areas.

8.1.29. The Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Intensive Oilseed Development Programme was in operation in Dharwar, Belgaum, Gulbarga and Bijapur districts. The objectives of the scheme were to (1) increase the production by increasing the area under oilseeds, (2) develop non-traditional oilseed crops rich in oil and protein contents, (3) extend the area under multiple cropping and (4) increase the per hectare yield through adoption of package of practices. As against the target of 3.68 lakh hectares, area covered under this scheme was 3.26 lakh hectares. 1,472 demonstrations were laid out against the target of 1,584 demonstrations during the year.

8.1.30. The Centrally Sponsored Scheme for extension of oilseeds crop in new irrigated areas was in operation in Raichur, Bellary, Chitradurga and Shimoga district. An area of 1.54 lakh hectares was covered under this scheme as against the target of 1.86 lakh hectares. 862 demonstrations were conducted against the target of 1,010.

8.1.31. Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for sunflower development, 76,808 hectares were brought under the crop, 711 demonstrations were conducted, 34 field days were organised and 17 training programmes were organised.

Development of Commercial crops

8.1.32. Cotton, Sugarcane and tobacco were the main commercial crops in the state. Special programmes had been taken up in the state for the development of these crops with a view to increase their production.

8.1.33. The schemes for development of cotton under implementation in the state during the year were, (1) Comprehensive Scheme for Development of Cotton under state plan and non-plan, (2) Centrally sponsored scheme of Intensive Cotton District Programme (ICDP), (3) Schemes for enforcement of cotton legislation for maintenance of purity of cotton and (4) Scheme for grading of hybrid cotton. The physical target and progress during the year, under these schemes, are given below :

<i>Item</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Comprehensive Cotton Development Scheme</i>	<i>ICDP in Dharwar</i>	<i>ICDP in Bijapur</i>	<i>ICDP in T.B. project</i>	<i>ICDP in Mala- prabha</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Area covered	(’000	1,178	60	40	60	30
Target.	hectares)					
Achievement	do	961	60	35	24	25
2. Distribution of seeds :						
Target	Tons	..	600	400	300	300
Achievement	do	6,248	600	231	58	130
3. Distribution of fertiliser :						
Target	(’000	65	5	4	18	6
Achievement	tonnes)	42	5	2	7	5
4. Area covered under fertiliser :						
Target	(’000 hect.)	657	60	40	60	30
Achievement	do	397	60	35	24	15

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5. Area covered under plant protection :							
Target ('000 hec.)			647	60	40	60	30
Achievement do			276	60	35	24	18
6. Area covered by demonstration :							
Target (Hect.)			400	1,125	751	300	150
Achievement do			357	1,125	663	300	150

8.1.34. Tobacco cultivation was mainly confined to Belgaum, Bellary, Dharwad, Raichur, Chitradurga, Kolar, Mysore, Hassan, Chikmagalur, Shimoga and Kodagu districts. Three varieties of tobacco were cultivated in the state, viz., VFC, Bidi and Chewing. The total area under and production during the year were 50,118 hectares and 36,315 tonnes respectively. The major achievements under development of V.F.C. tobacco were :

Area covered (in hect.)	..	24,030
Construction of new barns (No.)	..	984
Layout of demonstrations (No.)	..	1,433
Training of farmers in cultivation and grading No.)	..	2,945
Production (Kgs.)	..	16,300

The target and achievements under bidi and chewing tobacco were as follows :—

Item	Unit	Bidi		Chewing	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Distribution of improved seeds .. (Kgs.)		479	268	30	7
2. Area covered .. (Hects)		32,000	25,187	1,200	901
3. Area covered under plant protection. do		31,000	22,972	1,200	600

	1	2	3	4	5	6
4. Demonstration and Trials						
(a) Nursery demonstrations .. (No.)		12	5	..	..	
(b) Composite demonstrations .. do		78	47	6	3	
(c) Varietal trials .. do		30	18	5	3	
(d) Special trials .. do		30	12	..	..	
5. Farmers Trained .. do		7,850	3,151	400	50	

Soil Testing

8.1.35. As at the end of the year, nineteen Soil Testing Laboratories were functioning in the state. In addition, a micro-nutrient laboratory and two fertiliser quality control laboratories were also functioning.

8.1.36. During the year, 4,74,081 soil samples were collected as against the target of 5,44,000 samples. Out of these 4,36,447 samples were analysed. Another 981 soil samples were analysed in the Micro-nutrient Laboratory for availability of zinc, copper, manganese, boron and iron. In the fertiliser quality control laboratories, 2,469 fertiliser samples were analysed and of these, 152 were found to be of sub-standard quality.

8.2. Horticulture

8.2.01. The department was responsible for (i) development of horticultural crops, viz., fruits, vegetables, spices, plantation crops, etc., and (ii) maintenance and development of public parks and gardens in the state.

8.2.02. The department was headed by a Director, who was assisted by Joint Directors, Deputy Directors, Special Officers and a few other officers at the headquarters,

Joint Directors at the Divisional level and District Horticultural Officers at the District level. During the year under report, Sri A. Krishnaswamy functioned as the Director.

8.2.03. The following table shows the sanctioned strength and staff in position as at the end of the year under report.

		(in No.)			
		<i>Class I</i>	<i>Class II</i>	<i>Class III</i>	<i>Class IV</i>
Filled in	..	61	552	1,059	1,774
Vacant	..	21	102	291	201

8.2.04. The budget allotment and expenditure of the department during the year under report were as shown below :

		(Rs. in lakhs)	
		<i>Allotment</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
Plan	..	258.42	201.45
Non-plan	..	323.33	304.46
Total	..	581.75	505.91

8.2.05. In order to give boost to the production of horticultural crops, the department implemented various schemes. During the year under report, 49 plan schemes, 39 non-plan schemes, 6 centrally sponsored schemes and 6 special schemes were implemented.

8.2.06. Achievements during the year under these schemes are summarised below :

(a) **Fruit Development Scheme.**—A total of 9.28 lakh fruit plants were propagated in the nurseries and farms.

An extent of 4,486 hectares of land was brought under fruit cultivation and another 2,453 hectares of old and unproductive orchards were rejuvenated.

(b) **Vegetable Development Scheme.**—The main objective of the scheme was to extend modern technology in the vegetable production through various extension methods. 75 demonstrations were conducted and 20,675 kitchen gardens were developed during the year.

(c) **Coconut Development Scheme.**—In order to supply healthy and good seedlings to farmers, 9.60 lakh seeds of coconuts were procured and seedlings were raised in the departmental farms. 5.99 lakh seedlings were distributed. Three coconut farms at Kannamangala (Bangalore district), Krishnaraja Sagar (Mandya district) and Bellara (Tumkur district) continued to procure hybrid seedlings. 26,889 number of coconut seeds were produced for raising seedlings and 29,144 seedlings were distributed. During the year under report 27 new intercrop demonstrations with cocoa and 5 new manurial demonstrations were laid out.

(d) **Cashew Development Scheme.**—Cashew being an important foreign exchange earning crop, cashew development received due importance. 1.39 lakh seedlings were raised and 1.11 lakh were distributed to farmers. An area of 895 ha. was covered by planting seedlings and another 745 ha. by direct seed sowing. During the year under report, a project for development of cashew in Dakshina Kannada district with World Bank Assistance was implemented. The main objective of the scheme is to increase the production of cashewnut in private holdings by raising productivity in the existing plantations and bringing 7,500 hectares of new area under cashew cultivation and to rejuvenate 2,500 hectares of old plantations. During the year, 275 hectares were brought newly under cashewnut cultivation.

(e) **Cardamom Development Scheme.**—During the year, 1,27,152 seedlings were distributed. Besides, 16,506 'Katte' disease-free seedlings were also distributed.

47 demonstrations on proper planting and adoption of package of practices and 15 demonstrations on introduction of new varieties were laid out.

(f) **Areca Development Scheme.**—Though the state had achieved self-sufficiency in areca production, stress was being laid on popularising new improved variety viz., 'Mangala'. During the year, 1,62,000 seednuts of 'Mangala' variety were sown for raising seedlings for distribution.

(g) **Pepper Development Scheme.**—57,000 local varieties of pepper cuttings were raised and 2.27 lakh cuttings were distributed. In order to bring more area under hybrid pepper, 'Panniyur-I' 97,000 rooted cuttings were raised for distribution. Under pepper package programme, 35 demonstrations were conducted.

(h) **Cocoa Development Scheme.**—The progeny orchard at Charmady was maintained. 25,000 quality cocoa seedlings were raised.

(i) **Mushroom Development Scheme.**—The objective of the scheme was to popularise mushroom cultivation in the state. During the year, 609 persons were given demonstration-cum-training in the cultivation of mushroom and 1,225 bottles of spawn were also produced.

(j) **Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation Schemes.**—Long-term loans for cultivation of coconut, grapes, pepper, cardamom, betel-wine, etc., were provided. An area of 854 hectares under coconut, 24 hectares under grapes, 62 hectares under cardamom and 59 hectares under cocoa were fully developed.

(k) Under the Indo-Bulgarian Project, which covered 5 taluks in Bangalore district and 2 taluks in Kolar district, 252 demonstrations on the cultivation of different vegetables were conducted. 236 kgs. of vegetable seeds were distributed in the project area covering 475 hectares.

(l) Special schemes like DPAP, Integrated Development of Western Ghats, Command Areas of Major and Minor Irrigation Projects were continued.

(m) With a view to improve the socio-economic conditions of SC and ST, General Sub-plan and Tribal Sub-plan schemes were implemented. During the year under report, under the general sub-plan scheme, 182 SC/ST candidates were trained, 16,433 families were supplied with implements and fruit plants and 36,044 families were given coconut seedlings. Under the Tribal Sub-plan, 70 persons were given training and 793 families were given different planting materials.

8.2.07. With a view to effect better communication of latest horticultural technology, 14 publicity materials were printed, 25 press notes were issued and 44 radio talks and 74 radio tips were given during the year under report.

8.2.08. Public parks, like ; the Lalbagh, the Cubbon Park, Pampavana at Bangalore, the famous Brindavan Gardens at K. R. Sagar and the hill stations were maintained by the department.

8.3. Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services

8.3.01. The main objectives of the Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services are to (i) develop livestock wealth through improvement of the breed of cattle and other livestock, and (ii) provide health coverage to the livestock against contagious and non-contagious diseases.

8.3.02. The organisational set up of the department extends down to the village level. At the headquarters, the department was headed by a Director, who was assisted by Joint Directors, Deputy Directors, Development Officers, Project Officers, Headquarters Assistant and a few other officers. At the Divisional level, each division was headed by a Regional Deputy Director and each district by an Assistant Director. At the taluka level, each taluka was

headed by an Assistant Director who was also incharge of Veterinary Dispensary. At the village level, Veterinary and Livestock Inspectors were functioning wherever Rural Veterinary Dispensaries were in existence. During the year under report, Dr. V. S. Joshi was in-charge of the post of the Director of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services.

8.3.03. The staff strength of the department as on 31st March 1981 was as follows :

Category	No. of posts		No. of	
	Sanctioned	Filled-up	SCs.	STs.
Class I ..	24	11	1	..
Class II ..	410	335	7	4
Class III ..	4,727	3,256	440	41
Class IV ..	3,117	2,867	468	107
Total ..	8,278	6,469	916	252

8.3.04. The revenue earned and the expenditure incurred by the department during the year under report were Rs. 454.39 lakhs and Rs. 929.15 lakhs respectively.

8.3.05. Veterinary aid continued to be provided through 1,296 institutions ; of which 33 were Veterinary Hospitals, 479 Veterinary Dispensaries, 725 Rural Veterinary Dispensaries and 59 Veterinary Aid Centres. During the year under report, 5 Mobile Veterinary Clinics were established to cater to the needs of remote villages.

8.3.06. During the year under report, cattle in Bangalore, Kolar, Mandya, Mysore and Tumkur districts, were affected on a large scale by Rinderpest disease and the same was brought under control by large scale Vaccination. The Rinderpest Eradication Scheme continued in the state

through 5 check posts located at interstate borders and 8 vigilance units located at Belgaum, Bangalore, Chitradurga, Gulbarga, Kolar, Kodagu, Mysore and Raichur districts.

8.3.07. Seven livestock farms, viz ; (i) the cattle breeding stations at Ajjampur, Chikmagalur (for maintaining Amrithmahal breed), (ii) the Deoni cattle breeding station at Karanja, Bidar District (for maintaining Deoni breed), (iii) the cattle breeding station at Bankapura, Dharwar District (for maintaining cross-bred cattle), (iv) the District Livestock Farm at Koila, Dakshina Kannada district (for breeding cattle and also for maintaining poultry), (v) the combined Sheep and Cattle Farm, Kurikuppi, Bellary district (for Murrah breed buffaloes and also sheep and poultry), (vi) the Composite Livestock Farm and Research Station, Hessaraghatta, Bangalore North (for production of cross-bred cattle with Jersey, Red-Dane and HF; for breeding pure H.F. herd for production of H.F. bulls, to keep up supply of semen to A.I. centres and Key Village Schemes) continued to function.

8.3.08. Two Integrated Cattle Development Projects, one at Dharwar and another at Bangalore, continued to function. The following table shows the number of Artificial Inseminations done in the state during the year 1980-81.

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>No. of A.I.s. done</i>	<i>No. of Calves born</i>	<i>No. of castra- tions performed</i>	<i>No. of cases treated</i>	<i>Vaccina- tion done</i>
I.C.D.P					
Bangalore	71,840	21,548	6,983	1,14,764	2,06,524
I.C.D.P., Dharwar	20,963	3,970	4,361	72,895	1,42,387
Key village					
scheme units	93,144	25,007	39,180	3,01,748	5,25,412
Other centres in					
the state::	3,25,574	76,306	5,63,914	40,69,988	78,94,403

::Refers to A.I. done in districts.

8.3.09. In addition, the department implemented special programmes under Command Area Development, Integrated Development of Western Ghats, Drought Prone Area Programme and Livestock Production Programme, etc. The activities related to the provision of milch cattle and buffaloes units, establishment of mobile Veterinary clinics and chilling centres, training of farmers, establishment of co-operative societies and establishing sheep, piggery and poultry units.

8.3.10. Five Government Dairies, one each at Belgaum, Hubli-Dharwar, Gulbarga, Shimoga and Mangalore continued to function. Apart from these, 6 Rural Dairy centres located at Bellary, Raichur, Bijapur, Kumatagi, Bhatkal and Siddapur continued to function during the year. 33 chilling centres continued to function in the milk shed areas of these government and rural dairies. During the year under report, 143.71 lakh litres of milk were distributed through the government dairies and 18.90 lakh litres through the rural dairies.

8.3.11. Five sheep breeding farms namely (i) Large Scale Sheep Breeding Farm at Challakere, Chitradurga district (production of cross-bred sheep with corriedane (ii) Sheep Breeding Station at Suttatti, Belgaum district (iii) Sheep Breeding Station, Anagawadi, Bijapur district (iv) Sheep Breeding Station, Guttal, Dharwar district (for maintaining Deccani ewes and pure corriedane rams) and (v) Sheep Development Scheme, Dhanagur, Mandya district (for breeding pure Bannur ewes and rams) were functioning in the state.

8.3.12. Two pig breeding stations one at Hesaraghatta and another at Kudige were functioning during the year under report.

8.3.13. One State Poultry Farm at Hesaraghatta, 11 Regional Poultry Farms, 13 Poultry Extension Centres was functioning in the state during the year. A total number of

4,12,837 birds were supplied for breeding and 28.64 lakh eggs were produced. Besides these poultry farms, 5 Intensive Poultry Development Projects located one each at Bangalore, Belgaum, Dharwad, Gulbarga and Mysore were also functioning. The following table shows the major achievements under Intensive Poultry Development Project during 1980-81.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Bangalore</i>	<i>Mysore</i>	<i>Dharwar</i>	<i>Gulbarga</i>	<i>Belgaum</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	No. of poultry farms	58	45	60	34	367
2.	No. of birds	7,12,543	2,75,000	68,457	10,422	70,608
3.	No. of birds marketted	..	1,48,330	..	9,355	36,000
4.	No. of eggs marketted	..	4,48,97,900	22,46,050	24,30,354	3,60,000
5.	Vaccinations done	20,29,310	5,72,920	87,363	45,285	14,600
6.	Debeaking done	4,58,964	94,500	38,869	15,883	21,331

8.3.14. Hatching facilities were also available in the Regional Poultry Farms at Haveri, Gangavathi and Malavalli taluks.

8.3.15. In addition, the department continued to pursue the activities under Applied Nutrition Programme (ANP). As at the end of the year under report, under the ANP, 472 poultry units were functioning in the state. 91,237 eggs were given for the free feeding programme and 3,02,972 eggs were sold for table purposes.

8.4. Red Dane Project - Hessaraghatta

8.4.01. The Project was started in the year 1964 as Indo-Danish project with the collaboration of the Government of Denmark to augment the production of milk. The main

objectives of the department were (1) upgrading of local cattle through supply of semen from pedigree bulls and distribution of pure exotic bulls produced on the farm, (2) demonstration of modern methods of dairy farming with high yielding exotic animals, (3) training of farmers, village level workers etc. in improved methods of dairying, fodder production and preservation, etc and (4) extension work in selected villages.

8.4.02. The headquarters of the Project and its main station were located at Hessaraghatta. It had 3 sub-stations at Munirabad, Kudige and Dharwad. Dr. V. S. Joshi continued to function as the Director. The staff strength of the department during the year was Class I-1, Class II-6, Class III-75 and Class IV-133.

8.4.03. During the year under report, an amount of Rs. 43.20 lakhs was spent against the budget allotment of Rs. 55.54 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 12.27 lakhs was earned as revenue.

8.4.04. The major achievements during the year under report are summarised below.

Item	Unit	Station/Sub-station at			
		Hessara-ghatta	Dharwad	Kudige	Munirabad
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. No. of animals maintained	.. No	326	228	189	281
2. Milching cows	.. No	55	65	45	56
3. Milk produced	.. in lakh Kgs.	1.74	1.46	0.69	1.18
4. Normal Calvings	.. No	46	52	46	66
5. Semen supplied	.. (No. of doses)	69,458	..	..	40,130
6. A.I. done	.. No	N.A.	N.A.	781	1,656

	1	2	3	4	5	6
7. Calves born ..	No	N.A.	N.A.	125	259	
8. Vaccinations done	No	N.A.	N.A.	856	25,059	
9. Breeding bulls sold	No	N.A.	23	N.A.	4	
10. No. of farmers trained ..	No	707	127	274	120	
11. Evening classes ..	No	44	N.A.	3	9	
12. Film shows ..	No	38	2	16	N. A	
13. Area available for fodder production	Acres	176	87	129	80	
14. Fodder produced ..	Tonnes	2,154	1,084	1,134	1,031	
15. Gross rootslips supplied ..	lakhs	2.65	0.96	0.73	0.41	

8.4.05. Under the progeny testing scheme, nine bulls were under progeny testing. Using semen of these bulls 2,865 inseminations were done.

8.4.06. Under the 'Cross Bred Heifer Project', there were 362 heifer cows at Hessaraghatta. 51 heifers and 19 calves were distributed among weaker sections, 93 bull calves were transferred to 'Bull-Calf Rearing Centre' at Biruru and 7 bull calves were sold to the Institute of Animal Health and Veterinary Biologicals.

8.4.07. During the year, under the CADA Tungabhadra Project, a Cross Bred Heifer Project was established at Munirabad with a financial outlay of Rs. 1.20 lakhs. 34 local cows were purchased as a foundation stock. Sanction was also accorded to establish the Cross-bred Heifer Project at Kudige and a sum of Rs. 4.00 lakhs was released.

8.5. Fisheries

8.5.01. The Department of Fisheries was responsible for development and exploitation of marine and inland fishery resources of the state through training fishermen and providing necessary infrastructure and know how for fish catching, fish storage and fish marketing.

8.5.02. The department had its headquarters at Bangalore. It was headed by a Director. The Director was assisted by Deputy Directors at the Zonal level (7 zones), Assistant Directors at the Divisional level, Senior Assistant Director/Assistant Director of Fisheries at District level and Superintendent of Fisheries and Assistant Inspector of Fisheries at the Taluk level. At the head-quarters, the Director was assisted by one Joint Director, two Assistant Directors and other supporting staff. Sri M. Jayaraj, functioned as Director of Fisheries during the year. The staff position of the department at the end of the year is furnished below :

<i>Category</i>	<i>Sanctioned</i>	<i>Filled</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>SC</i>	<i>ST</i>
Class I ..	30	28	27	1	4	..
Class II ..	39	27	27	..	3	..
Class III ..	562	543	497	46	146	27
Class IV ..	933	817	817	..	128	18
Total ..	1,564	1,415	1,368	47	281	45

8.5.03. The revenue and expenditure of the department during the year were as follows :

<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>			
<i>Schemes</i>		<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Revenue</i>
Non-plan	..	107.08	..
Plan	..	75.48	..
Centrally Sponsored/Central sector schemes	..	91.89	..
All	..	274.45	33.77

8.5.04. The state had 300 kms. of rich coast covering a continental shelf of 25,000 sq. kms. During the year, about 1,60,700 tonnes of marine fish was caught. The Karnataka Fisheries Development Corporation, under its "cold chain"

scheme, marketed about 600 tonnes of frozen and processed fish of the value of about Rs. 38 lakhs. The foreign exchange earned by exporting fish and fish products during the year was Rs. 15 crores.

8.5.05. The state had a vast inland water spread of about 4.00 lakh hectares. The total inland fish caught during the year was about 46,650 tonnes.

8.5.06. The total number of mechanised shrimp trawlers in the state was 1,800. Out of these 1,500 were in operation. About 280 purse-seines were in operation in the state. A subsidy of Rs. 3.66 lakhs was sanctioned to 61 marine diesel engines. 45 purse-seine units were given subsidy amounting to Rs. 9.00 lakhs. Ten 'Rampani' units in Uttara Kannada district were sanctioned Rs. 6.00 lakhs as subsidy on marine diesel engines and purse-seine nets. So far, 74 Rampani units in Dakshina Kannada and Uttara Kannada districts were given financial assistance in the form of subsidy on marine diesel engines and purse-seines supported by soft loans from the Karnataka Fisheries Development Corporation. An amount of Rs. 3.00 lakhs was sanctioned to the Karnataka Fisheries Development Corporation in order to enable it advance soft loans to Rampani units. Under the special component plan for 1980-81, subsidy of Rs. 7.00 lakhs including central assistance of Rs. 4.00 lakhs was placed at the disposal of the Karnataka Fisheries Development Corporation. Out of 23,000 active marine fishermen, more than 15,500 were covered under mechanisation.

8.5.07. An amount of Rs. 1.36 lakhs was released as loans for the construction of fish markets. As at the end of the year, the state had 77 ice plants with a capacity of 870 tonnes per day, 32 cold storages with a capacity of 1,840 tonnes, 25 freezing plants with a combined storage capacity of 2,460 tonnes and freezing capacity of 117.5 tonnes per day. Besides, there were six canning plants and three fish meal plants in the state.

8.5.08. The Central Sector Scheme for setting up brackish water fish farms at Kanasagiri was under consideration.

8.5.09. Construction of an all weather fishing harbour at Malpe and a fair weather fishing harbour at Honnavar was nearing completion. The total expenditure incurred towards these works at the end of the year was Rs. 86.05 lakhs.

8.5.10. Infrastructural facilities to coastal villages fishery roads, community halls, service stations, ice-plants, water supply arrangements etc., were under various stages of completion.

8.5.11. There was steady increase in the production of fish seed. During the year, 11.11 crores of fish seed were produced. 27.56 lakh fish seeds were procured from the Tungabhadra Board fish farm. During the year, the scheme of development of fisheries in Rakaskop and Thonnur reservoirs was taken up. 1.05 lakh fish seeds were stocked in Rakaskop reservoir.

8.5.12. The Riverine Survey Unit, Mysore was engaged in surveying the rivers flowing in Mysore, Kodagu and Mandya districts. One more Riverine Survey Unit was sanctioned for the survey of fishery potential of the rivers of Dharwad and Belgaum districts.

8.5.13. Fish Farmers' Development Agencies were sanctioned to Dharwad and Shimoga districts. The main object of this agency was to promote fish culture in the selected areas in an integrated manner linking training with fish culture activities.

8.5.14. Reclamation of five tanks covering an area of 10 hectares was executed by the Block Development Officers under the Employment Affirmation Scheme. 2.39 lakh fish seeds were stocked in 129 hectares of water spread area. 33 candidates were trained for 3 months and 29 candidates were trained for 15 days. 9.00 lakh major carp seeds and common carp seeds were produced,

0.7 lakh seeds were procured and 46,931 kgs. of fish was harvested during the year.

8.5.15. Two fishery roads in Uttara Kannada district and 3 roads in Dakshina Kannada district were completed and 2 roads in Dakshina Kannada were in progress.

8.5.16. Drought Prone Area Programme was being implemented in Bijapur, Raichur, Gulbarga, Dharwar, Bellary, Kolar, Belgaum, Chitradurga, Chikmagalur and Tumkur districts and the total expenditure incurred on Fishery development during the year was Rs. 22.60 lakhs. An expenditure of Rs. 7.95 lakhs was incurred in Bijapur district under the World Bank assisted Drought Prone Area Programme.

8.5.17. An amount of Rs. 11.25 lakhs was earmarked for the fisheries development in the river projects of the command areas out of which an expenditure of Rs. 9.38 lakhs was incurred during 1980-81.

8.5.18. Under the Tribal Sub-plan, 117 persons in inland fishing and 9 persons in marine fishing were trained who were also supplied with fishing requisites, like; Coracles and Nylon nets. A training centre exclusively for training tribal candidates was established and during the year 97 tribals were trained. 3 Tribal co-operative societies were assisted by way of payment of cost of inputs to undertake tank fisheries development.

8.5.19. 195 Fishery co-operative societies including 4 District Fish Marketing Federations with a total membership of 34,280 were in existence at the end of the year. These co-operative societies were given financial assistance.

8.5.20. During the year, 108 fishery youths were trained in inland fisheries. The Marine Products Export Development Authority, Cochin initiated Training programmes for the benefit of farmers. As a follow-up measure, the District Rural Development Society, Karwar provided financial assistance to the fish farmers. During the year, 11 candidates were deputed for fishery Co-operative' training at Cochin.

CHAPTER – 9

DEPARTMENTS UNDER THE FOOD AND FOREST SECRETARIAT

9.1. Food and Civil Supplies

9.1.01. The Department of Food and Civil Supplies was responsible for ensuring regular and adequate supplies of food grains and other essential commodities at reasonable prices to consumers. These objectives were sought to be achieved through the system of levy/procurement of food grains and other essential commodities, arrange for their distribution/sales through fair price shops and prevent stock piling/hoarding through enforcement of the concerned enactments.

9.1.02. The department was headed by the Director who was assisted by two Joint Directors, one Chief Accounts Officer and other supporting staff. At the district level, the Deputy Commissioners, assisted by Food Assistants, were looking after the functions of the department and at the taluk level Tahsildars were incharge of the functions. Shri A. Ravindra functioned as Director, till 3rd October 1980 and Shri B. S. Patil thereafter.

9.1.03. The total expenditure incurred by the department during the year was Rs. 2141.83 lakhs and the revenue realised was Rs. 2125.28 lakhs.

9.1.04. In order to augment the buffer stock of rice, the Karnataka Rice Procurement (Levy) Order 1981 was introduced. The targets and achievements during the year were as follows:

(in quintals)

		Target	Achievement
1. Kharif levy paddy	..	2,50,000	1,02,981
2. Price support operation	..	..	5,641
3. Mill point levy rice	..	17,500	4,543
4. Jowar under price support operation	..	..	1,847
5. Maize under price support operation	..	..	74

In addition 18,000 tonnes of rice from Andhra Pradesh and 9,937 tonnes of jowar from Madhya Pradesh were purchased. The Government of India allotted 12,500 tonnes of rice and 22,300 tonnes of wheat per month.

9.1.05. The Karnataka Food and Civil Supplies Corporation was the primary agent for procurement, storage and distribution. The procurement prices during the year were as follows :

<i>Crop</i>	<i>Rate per quintal</i>
Paddy :	<i>Rs.</i>
Coarse ..	109
Medium ..	112
Fine ..	114
Ragi ..	105
Jowar ..	105
Maize ..	105

Government have also allowed transportation charges of Rs. 6 per quintal for the quantity delivered at purchase point.

9.1.06. During the year, there was shortage of sugar in the country and as a result, the prices of sugar in the the open market were high. The Government of India were allotting only 14,217 tonnes of sugar per month under the public distribution system. The Karnataka Food and Civil Supplies Corporation purchased imported sugar from the State Trading Corporation and distributed at Rs. 6.40 per kg. as against Rs. 12.00 per kg., in the open market.

9.1.07. Between 17,500 to 19,500 tonnes of Kerosene per month was being allotted to the state against the minimum requirement of 27,100 tonnes per month. As such there was acute shortage of kerosene oil.

9.1.08. The prices of edible oil shot up enormously in the open market and the Government of India imported palmolein oil for the public distribution system. As against 22,100 tonnes of palmolein oil allotted during the year, 17,500 tonnes were lifted.

9.1.09. The public distribution system in the state consisted of the net work of fair price shops numbering 14,000. The distribution of food grains and other essential commodities was done through ration cards. Government decided to issue new ration cards after making door to door verification, with a view to cover every family by ration cards. The allotment of ration was also rationalised. The retail prices of rice varied from Rs. 1.70 to Rs. 2.20 per g, of wheat Rs. 1.70 per kg, soji and of maida Rs. 2.05 per kg, of sugar from Rs. 2.85 to 3.50 per kg. kerosene from Rs. 1.53 to Rs. 1.64 per litre and palmolein oil Rs. 8.40 per kg. Various measures were taken by the department to prevent irregularities in the distribution of articles by the fair price shops. The allotment and off-take of essential commodities during the year were as shown below :

				<i>(in tonnes)</i>	
				<i>Allotment</i>	<i>Off-take</i>
1				2	3
1. Rice	..	..		1,91,445	74,693
2. Wheat	..	..		87,370	21,238
3. Jowar	..	..		8,300	1,030
4. Ragi	..	..		37,630	14,899
5. Sugar	..	..		1,56,394	1,56,394
6. Maida	..	..		4,836	4,836
7. Soji	..	..		1,207	1,207
8. Kerosene oil (in Kls.)	..	..		2,91,173	2,86,855
9. Palmolein oil	..	..		5,200	1,811

9.1.10. Government employees were given one quintal of rice each by granting interest free loan repayable in five instalments. 51,586 quintals of rice were distributed to employees during the year.

9.1.11. The Directorate of Enforcement created for the purpose of checking hoarding and enforcement of the provisions of control orders made 1,401 raids and 1,001 cases were booked, 1,026 persons were arrested and 729 cases were filed. 165 persons were convicted during the year. The total value of goods seized was Rs. 201.20 lakhs.

9.2. Forests

9.2.01. The main objectives of the department were (1) protecting the existing forests, (2) increasing the forest area and rehabilitate degraded forests by way of reforestation and (3) exploiting the forest resources systematically. The department was responsible for enforcing the Karnataka Forest Act and Rules, the Karnataka Tree Preservation Act and the Karnataka Wild Life Preservation Act. During the year, the provisions of the Karnataka Forest Act was amended and punishments for sandalwood offences were enhanced.

9.2.02. The Forest Department was divided into two wings viz., the General Wing and the Development Wing; each headed by a Chief Conservator of Forests. The Chief Conservator of Forests was assisted by Conservators of Forests, Deputy Conservators of Forests, Assistant Conservators of Forests and other supporting staff. Under General wing seven circles viz., Bangalore Circle, Belgaum Circle, Bellary Circle, Kanara Circle, Kodagu Circle, Mysore Circle and Shimoga Circle; under Development wing the Rubber Plantation Circle, Mangalore with six sub-divisions, Working Plan and Development Circle, Bangalore with five sub-divisions, Forest Research

and Utilisation Circle, Bangalore with five sub-divisions, Wild-life Preservation Circle, Bangalore with four sub-divisions and Project Tiger Mysore were functioning. Shri R. R. Parvathikar held the post of Chief Conservator of Forests (General) till 24th May 1980 and thereafter Shri D. G. Wesley took charge. Sri S. R. Bhagwat held the post of Chief Conservator of Forests (Development) throughout the year. The staff strength of the department was as shown below :

(No.)							
		<i>Class I</i>	<i>Class II</i>	<i>Class III</i>	<i>Class IV</i>	<i>Misc. staff</i>	<i>Total</i>
1. Sanctioned strength ..	73	96	3,530	6,503	126	10,328	
2. No. in position ..	70	95	3,078	5,872	86	9,201	
3. Scheduled castes ..	3	5	340	955	5	1,308	
4. Scheduled tribes ..	..	..	83	310	7	400	

9.2.03. The revenue realised by the department and expenditure incurred are shown below :

(Rs. in lakhs)		
<i>Schemes</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Revenue</i>
Non-plan ..	1,696.25	
Plan ..	508.76	
Total ..	2,205.01	3,777.66

9.2.04. The forest area of the state was 38373.67 sq. kms. at the beginning of the year and 38384.06 sq.kms. at the end of the year. The latter was made up of reserved forest of 28,400.47 sq. kms, protected forests of 3,953.38 sq. kms, unclassified forests of 5597.59 ss. kms., village forests 124.20 sq. kms. and private forests 308.42 sq. kms.

34301.46 sq. kms. of forest area was under the charge of the Forest Department and 3774.18 sq. kms. was under the charge of the Revenue Department.

9.2.05. The management of forests was based on approved working plans. Prevention of smuggling of valuable forest produce, prevention and eviction of encroachments and also prevention of fire hazards constituted the main protection measures adopted.

9.2.06. Exploitation of timber, firewood and other major forest produce from the forests was done through the departmental agency as well as by private agencies. Exploitation was done as per the prescriptions of the working plans applicable to the respective areas. The total outturn of timber, industrial timber, firewood etc., extracted by all agencies during the year was about 2 million cubic metres (excluding bamboo and sandal wood). The outturn of major forest produce during the year was as follows :

<i>Produce</i>		<i>Unit</i>	<i>Quantity</i>
Rosewood		Cum. 3-(r)	12,395
Teakwood		do	73,114
Other kinds of timber		do	2,47,581
Sawn timber		do	10,805
Pulpwood		do	3,03,240
Matchwood		do	15,700
Plywood		do	1,30,783
Timber in round poles		do	1,04,201
Firewood including wood used for charcoal		do	10,69,523
Total ..			19,67,342

9.2.07. Output of important minor forest produce during the year is as shown below :

(Tonnes)		(Tonnes)	
<i>Produce</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Produce</i>	<i>Quantity</i>
1. Bomboö	1,43,606	15. Myrobalan	445
2. Sandalwood (roughwood)	1,600	16. Antawala (soapnut)	308
3. Charcoal	2,529	17. Almaddi (Dhoöp)	239
4. Canes	649	18. Miscellaneous Seeds	313
5. Beedi leaves	446	19. Spices	433
6. Oil seeds	430	20. Fruits	350
7. Honey	44	21. Ivory (Kgs.)	523
8. Wax	3	22. Eucalyptus oil (Kgs.)	10,375
9. Rubber	1,326	23. Rosha oil (Kgs.)	11,095
10. Barks	2,186	24. Fodder grass	669
11. Tamarind	650	25. Cocoa beans	17
12. Seegakai	607	26. Rosha grass	690
13. Cashewnut	207	27. Miscellaneous items	3,191
14. Gums	22		

9.2.08. Rubber plantations were raised and maintained in accordance with the approved plans for the rehabilitation of the Srilanka repatriates in Dakshina Kannada district. The area under rubber plantation was 5,527 hectares. The total yield of rubber during the year was 1,326 tonnes. There were two rubber processing factories. As many as 926 Srilanka repatriate families were rehabilitated by providing employment.

9.2.09. The Wild-life Preservation Circle, Bangalore, was having jurisdiction over the entire state of Karnataka with regard to management of wild-life. This wing had three sub-divisions located at Mysore, Shimoga and Dharwad and one unit to maintain the Bannerghatta National Park near Bangalore. Each of these units was headed by an Assistant Conservator of Forests.

9.2.10. Bandipur Tiger Reserve was one among the eleven Tiger reserves under the 'Project Tiger' in India. This was established in the year 1973. The area of the Reserve was 689.52 sq.kms. Of this, tourism area was 105.41 sq.kms. Constant patrolling was done by the staff against poaching. The annual census of wild animals was conducted during November 1980, number of animals enumerated were as follows :

Elephants	..	945	Langurs	...	952
Gaurs	..	338	Panthers	..	45
Tigers	..	43	Sloth deers	...	32
Spotted deers	..	1,975	Barking deers	...	115
Sambar	..	266	Mouse deers	...	19
Wild bears	..	811	Procupine	...	15
Wild dogs	..	148			

9.2.11. Rigid fire protection was provided. 1,316 kms. of fire lines were reclassified and fire traced. 453 fire watchers were engaged for fire patrolling.

9.2.12. 207 forest offences were pending disposal at the beginning of the year. 74 cases were booked during the year. 74 cases were disposed off leaving a balance of 207 cases at the close of the year.

9.2.13. A large number of workers belonging to SC, ST and Backward classes were engaged in the forest works. Bamboos and timber were also supplied to persons belonging to these communities for building houses.

9.2.14. The department distributed 373 lakhs of seedlings free of cost to the public, local bodies and other institutions.

CHAPTER—10

DEPARTMENTS UNDER THE RURAL
DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION
SECRETARIAT

10.1. Co-operation

10.1.01. The department was responsible for promoting the co-operative movement in the State.

10.1.02. The department was headed by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. At the headquarters he was assisted by two Additional Registrars, three Joint Registrars, three Deputy Registrars, One Deputy Director of Statistics, one Assistant Executive Engineer and twelve functional Assistant Registrars of Co-operative Societies. Four Divisional Joint Registrars at the divisional level, twenty Deputy Registrars of Co-operative Societies at the district level, each in charge of a district except Bangalore which had two Deputy Registrars and 49 Assistant Registrars at the sub-divisional level were functioning. Sri C. Gopal Reddy functioned as Registrar of Co-operative Societies during the year.

10.1.03. The staff strength of the department as at the end of the year under report was as follows :

<i>Category</i>		<i>Total staff in position</i>	<i>(No)</i>	
			<i>SC</i>	<i>ST</i>
1. Class I	..	121	6	1
2. Class II	..	477	13	..
3. Class III	..	678	111	15
4. Class IV	..	1,556	186	18
All categories	..	2,832	316	34

10.1.04. The budget allotment and expenditure incurred by the department during the year 1980-81 under State-Plan, Central Sector Schemes, Centrally Sponsored Schemes and the non-plan programmes were as follows :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Allotment</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
1	2	3
1. Plan	952.00	1,062.30
2. Non-plan	628.02	867.29
3. Centrally Sponsored Schemes	145.60	32.10
4. Central Sector NCDC ..	729.26	639.58
Total ..	2,454.88	2,601.27

10.1.05. **Agricultural Credit.**—Three types of agricultural credit were continued to be provided to the farmers through co-operatives viz., short-term, medium-term and long-term. While the short term credit was provided through the three-tier credit organisation viz. Karnataka State Co-operative Apex Bank Limited (at the State level), District Central Co-operative Banks (at the district level) and Primary Agricultural Credit Co-operative Societies (at the village level), the medium-term and long-term credit were provided through the Karnataka State Co-operative Land Development Bank at the state level and Primary Co-operative Land Development Banks at taluk level. During the year under report, an amount of Rs. 62.42 crores was advanced under short-term credit. The corresponding figures for medium and long-term advances were Rs. 3.34 crores and Rs. 14.32 crores respectively. Of these, advances to small and marginal farmers amounted to Rs. 17.61 crores under short-term credit and Rs. 2.30 crores under medium-term credit.

10.1.06. The total demand, collection and balance under all the three types of credit for the year ending 31st March 1981 were follows :

<i>Particulars</i>		<i>Amount</i> (Rs. in lakhs)
Demand	..	4,186.44
Collection	..	665.23
Balance	..	3,521.21

10.1.07. With a view to provide an incentive to farmers for repayment of the overdues to Primary Land Development Banks, permission was given by the Government during the year under report for waiving of penal interest on overdue instalments of such loans, provided the defaulters cleared the overdue instalments before 31st December 1980. Similarly, no penal interest was charged by the co-operative institutions on agricultural loans borrowed by small and marginal farmers. Certain other concessions like remission on principal and interest in case of failed wells, exemption of stamp duty chargeable on the instruments to be executed by farmers in respect of loan amounts upto Rs. 10,000, moratorium on recovery of loans for 6 months with effect from 1st August 1980, etc., were also given during the year for the benefit of small and marginal farmers.

10.1.08. Special relief measures, like providing soft-loans to the farmers whose overdues did not exceed Rs. 7,500 so as to clear off the dues in the local co-operatives and to render them eligible for fresh finance was extended to the farmers of Navalgund and Naragund taluks of Dharwad district and Soundatti and Raibag taluks of Belgaum district. This benefit was extended to the farmers whose overdues exceeded this limit, provided they brought

down the limit of dues to Rs. 7,500. The total amount of soft loan sanctioned in these two districts amounted to Rs. 145.10 lakhs and the total number of beneficiaries were 5,956. As a result of this a fresh advance to the extent of Rs. 109.61 lakhs was made in these two districts during the year.

10.1.09. Consumption credit.—Small and marginal farmers with holdings upto 0.5 acres, landless labourers and artisans were given consumption credit for specified purposes. Under this, a maximum interest free loan of Rs. 125 per case repayable within 12 months was being provided. As at the end of the co-operative year ending June 1980, an amount of Rs. 24.44 lakhs was advanced to 28,091 members.

10.1.10. Urban Co-operative Banks.—Karnataka was one of the states having the largest number of Urban Co-operative Banks. As at the end of the year ending June 1981, there were 225 Urban Co-operative Banks with a working capital of Rs. 86.00 crores. The deposits during the same period amounted to Rs. 68.50 crores and advances amounted to Rs. 58.00 crores.

10.1.11. The following schemes were formulated during the year.

(a) Loan from N.A.C., L.T.O. for contribution of share capital to primary urban co-operative banks.—This scheme was formulated to strengthen the share capital of these institutions and to encourage them to advance credit for small-scale and cottage industries. During the year under report, a sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs was provided under this scheme.

(b) Risk fund subsidy to Urban Co-operative Banks for advancing credit to weaker sections.—To encourage the urban co-operative banks to advance loans to weaker sections, this scheme was formulated. Under this scheme, the urban co-operative banks were eligible to claim risk

fund subsidy of 10 per cent of the loans advanced to weaker sections upto a maximum ceiling limit of Rs. 10,000 per bank. Persons whose annual income was within Rs. 2,400 were eligible to get the loan upto the limit of Rs. 600. During 1980-81, a sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs was provided under this scheme and an expenditure of Rs. 0.29 lakh was incurred.

(c) Rehabilitation of weak Urban Co-operative Banks.—This scheme was introduced in order to provide financial assistance to those urban co-operative banks which were considered as weak, so as to help them in writing off bad debts and cover accumulated losses. As on 31st March 1981, eight urban co-operative banks in the state were identified by the Reserve Bank of India as weak banks which were taken up for rehabilitation.

10.1.12. Co-operative farming.—As on 31st March 1981, there were 600 co-operative farming societies in the state with a membership of 22,500 and paid-up share capital of Rs. 85.80 lakhs. The total area under command of these societies was 47,000 hectares of which 35,000 hectares were under irrigation. Of the 600 co-operative farming societies, 192 societies functioned for the benefit of weaker section.

10.1.13. Co-operative Marketing.—The main functions of these societies were ; to arrange for procurement and sale of agricultural produce of the members, to rent or own godowns to store the produce and to undertake distribution of agricultural machinery, implements, etc.

10.1.14. Taluka Agricultural Produce Co-operative Marketing Societies continued to function in all the taluks of the State except in Kodagu district. The Taluka Agricultural Produce Marketing Societies functioned as primary marketing societies. During the year under report, three Primary Marketing Societies were liquidated and two new societies were established. As at the end of the year, 242 Marketing Societies were functioning in the

State, of which 188 were primary marketing societies and the remaining included apex organisations, like; the Karnataka Co-operative Seeds Federation Limited, CAMPCO Ltd., Mangalore, etc., and other district level societies. The Taluk Agricultural Produce Co-operative Marketing Societies acted as sub-agents of the Karnataka State Food and Civil Supplies Corporations by opening purchase points at village level. Besides acting as sub-agents, some of the marketing societies were also undertaking outright purchase of agricultural produce of the members. During the year under report, agricultural produce worth Rs. 97.00 crores (provisional) was marketed by these societies.

10.1.15. **Co-operative Storage.**—Under the National Co-operative Development Corporation Scheme and the State Plan Scheme, co-operative societies were assisted in the construction of godowns for storage of the agricultural produce, fertilisers and other agricultural inputs, etc. During the year under report, sanction was accorded for construction of 339 rural godowns, each of 100 tonnes capacity and 24 marketing godowns with a combined capacity of 8,200 tonnes at a total cost of Rs. 270.65 lakhs. As at the end of the year, of 5,082 godowns sanctioned, construction of 3,347 godowns was completed and the total storage capacity provided at these godowns was 4.99 lakh tonnes.

10.1.16. **Housing Co-operatives.**—Two major institutions viz; (i) The Karnataka State Co-operative Housing Federation Limited, and (ii) the Karnataka State SC/ST Housing Corporation Limited continued to provide financial support to house construction both in rural and urban areas. As at the end of the year under report, the Karnataka State Co-operative Housing Federation Limited, had a membership of 549 with a paid up share capital of Rs. 95.25 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 1,250.82 lakhs was granted since inception for construction of 11,984 houses.

10.1.17. The SC/ST Housing Corporation had a membership of 187 SC and ST house building Co-operative Societies which were mainly taluk level institutions. The Corporation advances loan for construction of houses mainly in rural areas through the Primary SC/ST House Building Co-operative Societies. As at the end of the year, an amount of Rs. 485.58 lakhs was sanctioned for construction of 22,669 houses, of which 17,840 houses were completed.

10.1.18. In order to assist the tribal population, the tribal sub-plan scheme was introduced. This scheme was intended to provide specialised services to the tribal population in the districts of Mysore, Kodagu, Dakshina Kannada and Chickmagalur. Eleven Agricultural and Multipurpose Co-operative Societies (LAMPS) continued to provide consumption and other credit facilities and also marketing facilities for selling the agricultural and forest produce, and consumer goods. Persons belonging to ST were also provided with membership fee for enrolling themselves as members of the LAMPS. Managerial subsidy and share capital were also given to LAMPS in addition to providing assistance for construction of godowns, cattle sheds, etc. During the year under report, as against the budget allotment of Rs. 20.00 lakhs an amount of Rs. 12.63 lakhs was spent.

10.1.19. With a view to assist the scheduled caste population, the special component plan was introduced during the year 1980-81. Under this plan, various schemes viz., (a) grants for share capital contribution to enrol persons belonging to scheduled caste as members of credit co-operatives, (b) risk fund subsidy and bad debt reserve for credit institutions, (c) advancing loans to scheduled caste persons, (d) interest free loans for additional share capital contributions of members, etc., were implemented. During 1980-81, as against the budget provision of Rs. 15.75 lakhs, an expenditure of Rs. 15.34 lakhs was incurred.

10.1.20. During the year under report, 132 petitions were received by the Enquiry and Inspection Cell, taking the total number of petitions to 472 as on 31st March 1981. Of these, 212 petitions were disposed off during the year leaving a balance of 260 petitions.

10.1.21. The activities of the money lenders and pawn brokers were controlled by the Karnataka Money Lenders and Pawn Brokers Act, 1961. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies also functioned as the Registrar General of Money Lenders for Karnataka State with appellate powers. During the year 1980-81, 7,859 applications were received for grant of fresh licences/renewal, of which 6,825 licences were granted/renewed and an amount of Rs. 0.85 lakh was collected as licence fee.

10.1.22. During the year under report, 48 co-operative societies were liquidated and an amount of Rs. 36.90 lakhs was realised as assets. Liabilities to an extent of Rs. 23.04 lakhs were discharged.

10.1.23. The following table shows the number of cases of misappropriation in the co-operative institutions pending trial before courts and their disposal:

<i>Item</i>		
	1	2
1. No. of cases at the beginning of the year ..		790
2. No. of cases filed during the year ..		104
3. Amount involved (Total Rs. in lakhs) ..		174.71
4. No. of cases resulted in :		
(a) conviction		18
(b) acquittal		13
(c) B. Report given		14
(d) otherwise disposed		10
(e) withdrawn by Government		1
5. Balance at the end of the year		820

10.1.24. Training to field staff and the departmental personnel was given through six Co-operative Training Centres. During the year 1980-81, 800 employees of the department and co-operative institutions were given G.D.C. training and 1,016 secretaries of co-operative institutions were given specialised training.

12.2. Co-operative Audit

10.2.01. The department is responsible for auditing the accounts of all co-operative societies functioning in the state. The Chief Auditor of Co-operative Societies was the head of the department. He was assisted by a Joint Chief Auditor, (the post of Joint Chief Auditor was however upgraded to that of Additional Chief Auditor during the year), a Deputy Chief Auditor, Assistant Chief Auditors and other supporting staff. Sri U. D. Acharya held the post of Chief Auditor of Co-operative Societies from 1st April 1980 to 18th July 1980, Sri M. K. Venkata-rame Gowda from 19th July 1980 to 21st November 1980 and Sri K. N. Rabindranath from 22nd November 1980 to end of the year.

10.2.02. The following table shows the number of posts sanctioned and filled up as at the end of the year.

Category	No. of posts		
	Sanctioned	Filled up	Vacant
1	2	3	4
Class I ..	23	20	3
Class II ..	132	118	14
Class III ..	1,470	911	559
Class IV ..	290	238	52

10.2.03. As at the end of the year, 21,852 co-operative societies were functioning in the state, of which, 13,571 were working, 4,210 were defunct and 4,071 were under

liquidation: As at the end of the year under report, of the 21,852 societies, 12,386 societies were audited leaving a balance of 9,466 societies.

10.2.04. The following table shows information on the number of societies audited during the year.

<i>Type of Society</i>	<i>To be audited during 1980-81</i>	<i>Audited during 1980-81</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
1	2	3	4
1. State level Institutions ..	13	5	36.9
2. D.C.C. Banks ..	19	16	84.2
3. Banks coming under Banking Regulations Act ..	197	191	96.9
4. Primary Agricultural Credit Societies ..	6,560	4,327	65.9
5. T.A.P.C.M.S. ..	176	146	82.9
6. Processing societies ..	58	41	70.7
7. Primary Land Development Banks ..	177	146	82.5
8. D.C.C.M. Stores ..	25	15	60.0
9. Sugar factories ..	20	5	25.0
10. Milk producers (Karnataka Dairy Development Corporation) ..	1,088	1,086	99.8

Note :—The above table excludes defunct societies, societies under liquidation and other small co-operative societies.

10.2.05. During the year under report, auditing of 348 societies, whose audit was in arrears, was complete.

10.2.06. The demand, collection and balance of audit fees for the last two years were as follows:

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Demand</i>	<i>Collection</i>	<i>Balance</i>	<i>Percentage of collection</i>
1. 1979-80 ..	86.25	49.07	37.18	56.9
2. 1980-81 ..	86.26	49.70	36.56	57.6

10.3. Directorate of Sugar

10.3.01. The main objective of the department was to promote the growth and development of the sugar industry in the state, particularly in the co-operative sector. The main functions of the department were (a) organisation, registration and supervision of co-operative sugar factories, (b) devising and implementing various schemes for cane development, and (c) issue/renew of licences for khandasari units.

10.3.02. The department was headed by a Director who was assisted by one Assistant Registrar of Co-operative societies, an Assistant Chief Auditor and other supporting staff. During the year under report, Sri C. S. Hubli functioned as Director till 30th June 1980 and Sri T. J. Ramakrishna thereafter.

10.3.03. The staff strength of the department as on 31st March 1981 was as follows :

<i>Class I</i>	<i>Class II</i>	<i>Class III</i>	<i>Class IV</i>
1	2	15	4

10.3.04. The total budget allotment of the department for the year was Rs. 155.00 lakhs, while the expenditure incurred amounted to Rs. 148.04 lakhs.

10.3.05. During the year, 23 sugar factories were working in the state. The total quantity of sugarcane crushed during the year was 33.75 lakh tonnes and sugar production was 3.48 lakh tonnes, percentage recovery being 10.32. There was an increase in the production of sugar during the year to the extent of 1.80 lakh tonnes as compared to that of the previous year. In addition, 1.48 lakh tonnes of molasses, 10.85 lakh tonnes of bagasse and 1.17 lakh tonnes of filter cake were also produced during the year.

10.3.06. Two new co-operative sugar factories were registered during the year and issue of industrial licence was also recommended for these two co-operative factories.

10.4. Marketing

10.4.01. The Department of Marketing was responsible for regulation of marketing of agricultural produce so as to remove/reduce the mal-practices by traders/business men and ensure better prices to producers and competitive prices to consumers. For achieving these objectives the department continued to enforce the following Acts, viz.,

(i) The Karnataka Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act, 1966.

(ii) The Karnataka Warehouses Act, 1961 and

(iii) the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937 (Central Act).

10.4.02. The Chief Marketing Officer was the head of the department. At the headquarters he was assisted by a Joint Chief Marketing Officer, a Deputy Chief Marketing Officer, a Senior Marketing Officer and other supporting staff. Each of the four divisions was headed by a Joint Chief Marketing Officer and each district by a District Marketing Officer. Sri P. G. Puranik held the post of Chief Marketing Officer till 22nd June 1980 and Sri P. S. Nagarajan for the rest of the year.

10.4.03. As at the end of the year under report, 114 main markets and 208 sub-markets were functioning in the state. The main market at Deodurg was merged with the Raichur market during the year under report.

10.4.04. The total income and expenditure of these markets during the year were Rs. 9.89 crores and Rs. 4.98 crores respectively. An amount of Rs. 8.48 crores was realised as market fees and an amount of Rs. 0.39 crores as licence fees. An amount of Rs. 1.50 crores was contributed to the State Consolidated Fund during the year.

10.4.05. Major achievements of the department during the year 1980-81 are summarised in the following paras :

(a) Scheme for Grading of Ghee, Butter, Edible Oils Agricultural Commodities and Betel nuts :

Under this scheme, grading of ghee, butter, edible oils, and honey under 'Agmark' in the 6 grading laboratories, and grading of agricultural commodities on commercial basis at 34 primary Grading Units established in Agricultural Produce Market Committees was done. During the year 1980-81, ghee, honey and coriander seeds worth Rs. 4.15 crores were graded at the six grading laboratories ; 39.78 lakh quintals of agricultural produce valued at Rs. 156.87 crores and 256.80 lakh coconuts valued at Rs. 3.13 crores were graded by the primary grading units. Grading of kapas on ginning basis was continued by the 5 grading centres established at Hubli, Bagalkot, Gadag, Bijapur and Raichur.

(b) Scheme for grant of subsidy to the Market Committee for creation of Market Intelligence Cells

The main purpose of this scheme was to give subsidy to the Market Committees for creation of Market Intelligence Cells for displaying data such as area, production, marketable surplus, arrivals, stocks, sales of all commodities through graphs, charts, etc. During the year, an amount of Rs. 5,000 was released to each of the Market Committees of Hiriyur, Chintamani, Sankeshwar, Kumta, Talikote, Basavakalyan, Koppal, Shahabad, Kadur and Hassan.

(c) Development of Rural Markets.—This scheme was introduced during the year under report. The scheme envisaged provision of certain basic infrastructural facilities, such as ; auction platforms, small godowns, office rooms, drinking water facilities, and sanitary blocks at selected shandies, for the benefit of small and marginal farmers for marketing their produce and to reduce heavy cost of transport if they were to sell their produce in the main/sub-markets. During the year under report, 12 shandies, one each in the districts of Bellary, Bidar, Bijapur, Chikmagalur,

Chitradurga, Dakshina Kannada, Gulbarga, Kodagu, Kolar, Mandya, Mysore and Uttara Kannada were taken up for providing these infrastructural facilities at an average cost of Rs. 1.00 lakh per shandy.

(d) Loans to Agricultural Produce Market Committees

For providing infrastructural amenities in the market yards, depending upon the regulation of particular commodity in that market area loans were given to select Agricultural Produce Committees by the Central Government. During the year under report, 4 main and 21 sub-markets were sanctioned loans totalling to about Rs. 8.00 lakhs.

(e) Under the Central Sector Scheme for development of selected regulated markets, under which grants were given to the selected Agricultural Produce Market Committees for undertaking Developmental works in their market yards an amount of Rs. 20.50 lakhs was released to the concerned market committees during the year under report.

(f) The scheme of development of rural markets envisaged grant of subsidy to the markets for the development of primary markets and wholesale markets in backward areas. During the year under report, a sum of Rs. 31.40 lakhs was released to the concerned market committees.

(g) Under the Integrated Scheme for Improvement of Market Intelligence, Market rates of important agricultural commodities were broadcasted through Regional Stations of the All India Radio. Weekly, fortnightly and monthly bulletins on agricultural commodities, animal husbandry and forestry products were published.

10.4.05. During the year under report, 1,07,096 market functionaries were operating in the state, showing an increase of 7,010 market functionaries during the year.

10.4.06. During the year under report, agricultural produce valued at about Rs. 715.63 crores was sold through the regulated markets in the state.

10.5. Weights and Measures

10.5.01. The department was responsible for ensuring accuracy in weights and measures and weighing and measuring equipments used in trade and other commercial transactions.

10.5.02. The department was headed by the Controller of Weights and Measures, who was also Controller of Legal Metrology in Karnataka for the purpose of implementation of the provisions of the Packaged Commodities Rules, 1977. At the headquarters, he was assisted by four Assistant Controllers of Weights and Measures. At the divisional level, each division was headed by a Deputy Controller of Weights and Measures, each district was headed by an Assistant Controller of Weights and Measures excepting Bangalore and Dharwar where there were two Assistant Controllers of Weights and Measures. At the sub-divisional level there was one Inspector of Weights and Measures having more than 4,000 trading establishments under his jurisdiction. During the year under report, Sri G. Shashikant Rao functioned as the Controller of Weights and Measures.

10.5.03. The budget allotment and expenditure of the department during the year under report were as follows:

(Rs in lakhs)

	<i>Allotment</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
1	2	3
Plan ..	2.00	0.43
Non-Plan ..	N.A.	43.43

N.A.— Not available.

10.5.04. The main functions of the department were (i) periodic verification and stamping of Weights, Measures, Weighing and Measuring Instruments used in trade, (ii) Verification and stamping of sophisticated weighing and measuring instruments used in the factories and, (iii) conducting regular inspections and surprise visits to detect fraud or foulplay resorted to by the traders. The provision of

the Standards of Weights and Measures (Packed Commodities) Rule, 1977 were also enforced according to which it was obligatory on the part of the manufacturers and packers to have mandatory markings such as name of the manufacturers/packer, date of manufacture packing contents, weight on the articles/packets, etc. During the year under report, 70 cases were booked under these rules.

10.5.05. During the year under report, verification and stamping fee collected, amounted to Rs. 39.80 lakhs. Also, 6,249 cases were booked and a compounding fee of Rs. 2.08 lakhs was collected.

CHAPTER—11

DEPARTMENTS UNDER THE PUBLIC WORKS AND ELECTRICITY SECRETARIAT

11.1. Public Works—Communications and Buildings

11.1.01. The Department was responsible for construction and maintenance of all public works, viz., roads, bridges and buildings.

11.1.02. The Department, with its headquarters at Bangalore, was headed by a Chief Engineer (Communications and Buildings). He was assisted by a Superintending Engineer (Designs), three Executive Engineers, a Joint Director (Statistics), thirteen Assistant Executive Engineers, two Accounts Officers, a Registrar and other supporting staff at the headquarters. At the circle and divisional levels, he was assisted by Superintending Engineers and Executive Engineers respectively. During the year, there were ten circles and forty-five divisions.

11.1.03. Shri K. C. Reddy functioned as Chief Engineer (C and B) upto 24th April 1980 and Shri P. V. Somashekar thereafter.

11.1.04. The total budget grant for the department during the year was Rs. 6,053.16 lakhs as against which an expenditure of Rs. 5,487.76 lakhs was incurred.

11.1.05. During the year, 15 road works each costing Rs. 5.00 lakhs or more were sanctioned in the State. The corresponding figures for buildings and bridges were 20 and 5 respectively. The total amount sanctioned involved for the above three items were Rs. 208.66 lakhs, Rs. 187.31 lakhs and Rs. 33.41 lakhs respectively.

11.1.06. The following works involving a total amount of Rs. 1670.53 lakhs were completed during the year under report:

	<i>Rs. lakhs</i>
(i) State Highway bridges	.. 5.63
(ii) District and other roads	.. 823.02
(iii) Rural roads	.. 690.56
and (iv) Other supporting schemes	.. 151.32

11.1.07. At the end of the year, 97 road works each costing Rs. 5.00 lakhs or more involving a total amount of Rs. 1,031.86 lakhs, 181 building works each costing Rs. 5.00 lakhs or more, with a total cost of Rs. 3,953.78 lakhs and 84 bridges each costing Rs. 5.00 lakhs or more involving a total amount of Rs. 1,226.37 lakhs were in progress.

11.2. Public Works—Architecture

11.2.01. The objective of the Department was to furnish detailed architectural designs and drawings for the budgetted and programmed works of several government departments, municipalities, local bodies and corporations.

11.2.02. The Department had only a headquarters organisation with its headquarters at Bangalore and headed by a Chief Architect. The Chief Architect was assisted by two Deputy Chief Architects, two Assistant Architects and six Junior Architects and other supporting staff. During the year under Shri P. V. Somashekar, Chief Engineer (C & B) held charge of the post of Chief Architect on an additional charge basis.

11.2.03. The department had a budget allotment of Rs. 12.00 lakhs as against which the expenditure incurred was Rs. 8.00 lakhs.

11.2.04. During the under report, the department completed designs and drawings of 13 government departments, 2 corporations, 3 municipalities and 2 local bodies worth about Rs. 30.00 crores. The details are shown below:

Sl. No.	Department/Organisation	Estimate (Rs. in lakhs)	Remarks
1	2	3	4
1.	Education	157.45	
2.	Health and Family Welfare Services ..	1,654.70	
3.	Judicial	63.75	

1	2	3	4
4.	Revenue	128.50	
5.	Religious and Endowments ..	52.25	
6.	Youth Services	110.80	
7.	Public Works	82.60	
8.	Agriculture, Horticulture, Sericulture and Forests	143.50	
9.	Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services	119.25	
10.	Police	78.50	
11.	Municipalities, Local bodies and other quasi-government organisations ..	370.85	
	All ..	2,962.15	

11.3. Public Works—National Highways

11.3.01. The Department was created as an independent department in June 1971. It was responsible for construction and maintenance of major roads declared as 'National Highways' in the state.

11.3.02. The Department with its headquarters at Bangalore was headed by a Chief Engineer (National Highways). He was assisted by a Superintending Engineer, a Deputy Chief Engineer, Technical Assistants, a Registrar and other supporting staff at headquarters. There were two National Highway Circles located at Bangalore and Dharwad, each headed by a Superintending Engineer. The Bangalore circle covered eleven districts of Bangalore and Mysore divisions and the Dharwad circle covered the remaining eight districts of Belgaum and Gulbarga divisions.

11.3.03. Shri K.C. Reddy Chief Engineer (C & B) continued to be in additional charge of the post of Chief Engineer (National Highways) upto 24th April 1980 Shri S. S. Boregowda Superintending Engineer (Designs)

headquarters was incharge till 4th August 1980 and Y. N. Narayan took over as Chief Engineer from 5th August 1980 and continued as such during the remaining part of the year.

11.3.04. The budget allotment made by Government of India for the year under report was Rs. 658.14 lakhs for original works and Rs. 231.05 lakhs for maintenance and repairs. As against these, the expenditure amounted to Rs. 676.70 lakhs and 248.83 lakhs respectively. In addition, an amount of Rs. 194.85 lakhs was allotted under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme, Central Road Fund (Ordinary reserves) and Central Road Fund (Allocation account) of which an amount of Rs. 188.85 lakhs was spent.

11.3.05. The following twelve major works, each costing more than Rs. 5.00 lakhs, were completed during the year.

		(Rs. in lakhs)	
Sl. No.	Name of work	Cost of completion	
(i)	Widening and Strengthening of single lane to two lanes from Kms. 145.0 to 161.0 of National Highway No. 4	..	43.95
(ii)	do Kms. 242.5 to 250.0	..	16.57
(iii)	do Kms. 326.0 to 343.0	..	39.13
(iv)	do Kms. 545.0 to 565.5	..	38.60
(v)	do Kms. 565.5 to 572.0	..	28.97
(vi)	do Kms. 226.0 to 263.0	..	20.67
(vii)	Strengthening of existing weak double lane stretches of National Highway No. 4 from Kms. 51.2 to 56.0	..	5.85
(viii)	do Kms. 136.8 to 144.0	..	21.56
(ix)	Improvements to geometrics from mile 119/4 to 122/6 of National Highway 4	..	45.53
(x)	Improvements to N.H. 4 in Km. 328 to 329, 330/6 to 331/65 etc.	..	17.36
(xi)	Strengthening the existing weak stretches of N.H. 4 in reaches 130.6 to 137.9	..	16.05
(xii)	Construction of bridge across Krishna near Araladinne	..	99.06

11.3.06. The construction work of major bridges across river Kabini near Nanjangud in Mysore-Ooty road, Bhadra river near Bhadravathi and Tunga river near Shimoga on Bangalore-Honnavar road were in progress. Construction work of the major bridge across river Kali near Karwar on the West Coast road (N. H. 17) was also in progress.

11.3.07. The total cost of the works sanctioned during the year amounted to Rs. 880.00 lakhs, of which 30 were major works each costing Rs. 5.00 lakhs or more.

11.3.08. At the end of the year 1980-81, the total length of the National Highways in the State was 1968.20 Kms as detailed below :

<i>S./ No.</i>	<i>N.H. No.</i>	<i>National Highway</i>	<i>Length in Kms.</i>
1.	4	Madras-Kolar-Bangalore-Hubli-Belgaum-Poona-Bombay	661.30
2.	4.A	Belgaum-Khanapur-Anmod-Tanaji ..	84.20
3.	7	Banaras-Nagapur-Hyderabad-Bagepalli-Bangalore-Hosur-Krishnagiri-Madurai-Cape-Comorin	124.10
4.	9	Poona-Sholapur-Humnabad-Hyderabad-Vijayawada	75.00
5.	13	Chitradurga-Hospet-Bijapur-Sholapur ..	408.60
6.	17	Panval-Panaji-Karwar-Mangalore-Calicut-Trichur	285.00
7.	48	Bangalore-Nelamangala-Kunigal-Hassan-Mangalore	330.00
All ..			1,968.20

11.4. Public Works—Irrigation (North-Zone), Belgaum.

11.4.01. This Zone was formed in August 1967 with a view to step up the tempo of execution of major irrigation projects in northern Karnataka.

11.4.02. The Zone with its headquarters at Belgaum was headed by a Chief Engineer. He was assisted by a Superintending Engineer (Designs) and a few other technical officers at headquarters. There were five circles, twenty four divisions and 108 sub-divisions each headed by a Superintending Engineer, an Executive Engineer and an Assistant Executive Engineer respectively.

11.4.03. The Malaprabha Canal Circle No. 2 Bagalkot with five divisions and 22 sub-divisions was closed down with effect from 7th November 1980 in view of re-organisation and introduction of new staffing pattern.

11.4.04. The following officers functioned as the Chief Engineers of this zone, during the year under report.

(i) Sri M. R. Dharmajiah gowda	..	1-4-1980 to	30-4-1980
(ii) Sri K. R. Savadatti	..	1-5-1980 to	6-8-1981
(iii) Sri V. L. Nagendra	..	7-8-1980 to	29-11-1980
(iv) Sri M. B. Vittal Rao	..	30-11-1980 to	31-3-1981

11.4.05. The budget allotment and expenditure of the zone during the year were Rs. 1,922.84 and Rs. 1,992.64 lakhs respectively. The details of allotment and expenditure under different heads are as shown below :

(Rs. in lakhs)			
Sl. No.	Head of Account	Budget grant	Expenditure
1.	331 Water and Power Development Services ..	24.10	19.70
2.	333 IND and FCP	170.74	178.21
3.	533 IND and FCP	1,728.00	1,794.73
	Total ..	1,922.84	1,992.64

11.4.06. During the year under report the zone was incharge of the construction and maintenance of the following major and medium irrigation projects.

			(Rs. in lakhs)
A. Major Projects			Estimated cost
(i) Ghataprabha project	Stage I	..	692.50
(ii) Ghataprabha project	Stage II	..	6,043.50
(iii) Ghataprabha project	Stage III	..	9,054.00
(iv) Malaprabha Project	..	..	16,209.00
(v) Dudhaganga Project	..	..	13,624.00
(vi) Hippargi Barrage scheme	..	..	7,451.00
B. Medium Projects :			
(i) Harinala project	..	..	253.04

11.4.07. The physical and financial targets achieved during the year were as indicated below :

Sl. No.	Name of the project/ Scheme	Cumulative expenditure incurred up to 31-3-1981 (Rs. in lakhs)	Stage of Completion	Irrigation potential created upto the end of June 1981 (in hectares)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Ghataprabha Project Stage I.	724.23	Completed	1,42,296
2.	Ghataprabha Project Stage II.	6,513.25	Completed except Ayacut roads.	..
3.	Ghataprabha Project Stage III.	2,416.29	1/4 work was completed.	1,306
4.	Dudhaganga Project	Nil	Nil	Still in the investigation stage.
5.	Malaprabha Project ..	11,399.00	2/3 work was completed.	1,07,377
6.	Hippargi Barrage scheme	342.61	just started	Nil
7.	Harinala Project ..	7.45	do	Nil

11.5. Public Works Irrigation (South-Zone), Mysore

11.5.01. This zone was formed in July 1967 with a view to harness the natural resources of rivers in the Cauvery Basin by constructing major dams across the river Kabini, Harangi, Hemavathi, etc.

11.5.02. The zone with its headquarters at Mysore was headed by Chief Engineer who was assisted by a Superintending Engineer (designs) and a few other officers at Headquarters. At the field level, there were four circles, eighteen (18) divisions and sixty five (65) sub-divisions each headed by Superintending Engineer, an Executive Engineer and an Assistant Executive Engineer respectively.

11.5.03. Sri B. N. Janardhan functioned as the Chief Engineer Irrigation (South zone) Mysore throughout the year under report.

11.5.04. The budget allotment and expenditure of the zone during the year were Rs. 2,126.50 lakhs, 2,207.45 lakhs respectively. Circlewise details of allotment and expenditure are shown below:

(Rs. in lakhs)			
Sl. No.	Name of the circle/branch (under all heads of account)	Budget grant	Expenditure
1	2	3	4
1.	Bhadra Project Circle B.R. Project Lakkavalli	281.24	362.67
2.	Kabini project circle, Mysore ..	747.10	765.75
3.	Irrigation construction Circle, Mysore	506.33	493.96
4.	Harangi Project circle, Kushalanagar	579.47	573.00
5.	Office of the Chief Engineer, Irrigation (South zone), Mysore ..	12.30	12.05
6.	MIPC Board	0.06	0.04
	All ..	2,126.50	2,207.45

11.5.05. During the year under report, the zone was incharge of four major and 17 medium irrigation projects. Their details are as follows:

			(Rs. in lakhs)
A. Major Projects :			<i>Estimated cost</i>
(i) Kabini	..	..	7,900.00
(ii) Harangi	..	..	8,500.00
(iii) Bhadra	..	..	5,600.00
(iv) K.R.S. Right Bank Canal	..	..	2,570.00
B. Medium Irrigation Projects :			
(i) Suvarnavathy	..	..	410.00
(ii) Uduthorehalla	..	..	1,055.00
(iii) Nallur Amanikere	..	..	450.00
(iv) Arkavathy	..	..	1,450.00
(v) Chiklihole	..	..	525.00
(vi) Iggalur Anicut	..	..	555.00
(vii) Turga Anicut	..	..	336.00
(viii) Jamabadahalla	..	..	118.00
(ix) Gundal	..	..	467.00
(x) Taraka	..	..	990.00
(xi) Sagare Doddakere	..	..	260.00
(xii) Chikkahole	..	..	350.00
(xiii) Theetha	..	..	316.00
(xiv) Ranikere feeder channel	..	..	300.00
(xv) Manchanabele	..	..	990.00
(xvi) Modernisation of K.R.S. Canals	..	..	1,500.00
(xvii) Nugu	..	..	1,100.00

11.5.06. The physical and financial targets achieved under the major and medium irrigation projects during the year were as indicated below :

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Project/Scheme</i>	<i>Cumulative expenditure incurred upto the end of 31st March 1981 (Rs. in lakhs)</i>	<i>Irrigation potential created upto the end of June 1981 (in '000 Hectares)</i>
1.	Kabini Reservoir ..	5,945.28	42.49
2.	Harangi ..	3,462.31	52.61
3.	Bhadra ..	5,061.85	105.57
4.	K.R.S. Right Bank Canal ..	164.99	32.80
5.	Suvarnavathy ..	358.72	6.75
6.	Uduthorehalla ..	15.33	6.25
7.	Nallur Amanikere ..	273.06	1.62
8.	Arakvathy ..	39.67	6.23
9.	Chiklihole ..	15.58	2.75
10.	Iggalur anicut ..	19.89	4.26
11.	Tunga anicut ..	333.94	8.70
12.	Jamabadahalla ..	112.42	2.42
13.	Gundal ..	467.51	6.11
14.	Taraka ..	781.15	8.90
15.	Sagara Doddakere ..	15.18	1.40
16.	Chikkaahole ..	297.65	1.65
17.	Theetha ..	169.25	1.21
18.	Ranikere feeder channel ..	67.67	3.84
19.	Manchanabele ..	381.35	3.84
20.	Modernisation of K.R.S. Canal	82.78	—
21.	Nugu ..	22.46	10.53

11.6. Public Works—Public Health Engineering, Dharwad

11.6.01. Consequent to the bifurcation of the department of Minor Irrigation and Public Health Engineering into two zones viz. North and South with headquarters

at Dharwad and Bangalore respectively, this Department was started in April 1977. The department was headed by a Chief Engineer, whose jurisdiction covered eight revenue districts of Belgaum and Gulbarga divisions. The Chief Engineer was assisted by five Superintending Engineers each in charge of a circle, 21 Executive Engineers each in charge of a division and 99 Assistant Executive Engineers each in charge of a sub-division.

11.6.02. Sri K. R. Nagarajan functioned as Chief Engineer upto 31st October 1980 and thereafter Sri M. Chickanniyappa held the post of Chief Engineer during the remaining part of the year.

11.6.03. Out of five circles, each headed by a Superintending Engineer, four were regular circles located at Belgaum, Bellary, Dharwad and Gulbarga and the fifth one was P.H.E. circle located at Belgaum. The regular circles were incharge of execution and maintenance of Minor Irrigation works apart from C and B works and where as the PHE circle at Belgaum was incharge of P.H.E. works including sinking of borewells and their mainenance.

11.6.04. There was one Minor Irrigation Quality Control Division with headquarters at Dharwad having its jurisdiction through out the State of Karnataka. Under this, there were seven sub-divisions functioning at Bangalore, Belgaum, Dharwad, Gulbarga, Hassan, Mysore and Shimoga each headed by an Assistant Executive Engineer with supporting staff. The duties of these Assistant Executive Engineers were mainly concerned with testing the quality of minor irrigation works and as well as lift irrigation works.

11.6.05. The total budget allotment of the department during the year was Rs. 2,231.06 lakhs (Rs. 1,258.06 lakhs for minor irrigation and Rs. 973.00 lakhs for Public Health Engineering) and the total expenditure was Rs. 1,470.27 lakhs (Rs. 803.16 lakhs for minor irrigation and Rs. 667.11 lakhs for Public Health Engineering).

11.6.06. The following were the main achievements of the department during the year under report.

(i) Under the state sector, 112 National Rural Water Supply schemes were approved in the priority list, of which 104 were administratively approved 91 were technically sanctioned and 11 works were completed and commissioned.

(ii) Under the central sector, 48 National Rural Water Supply works were approved in the priority list of 1979-80, of which 46 were administratively approved and technically sanctioned and 15 works were completed and commissioned during 1980-81.

(iii) Out of 3,344 borewells sunk during the year, 2,579 were successful. 1946 handpumps were fixed to the successful borewells and other 633 borewells could not be fitted with handpumps for want of equipments.

(iv) 17,605 handpumps were repaired during the year.

(v) 2,190 villages were taken up for sinking borewells under scarcity relief funds, of which in 1136 villages borewells were sunk successfully.

11.7. Public Works—Minor Irrigation and Public Health Engineering, Bangalore

11.7.01. The Public Health Engineering Zone (South) Bangalore was incharge of providing water supply and sanitation to rural areas. The Chief Engineer was the head of the department having jurisdiction over all districts in the State, viz., (1) Bangalore, (2) Tumkur (3) Kolar, (4) Mysore, (5) Mandya, (6) Dakshina Kannada, (7) Kodagu, (8) Hassan, (9) Chikmagalur, (10) Shimoga and (11) Chitradurga. The Chief Engineer was assisted by an Executive Engineer, a Deputy Chief Engineer and a Superintending Engineer at headquarters.

11.7.02. Shri A. Venkataramanappa held the post of Chief Engineer upto 20th March 1981 and Sri M. Maraijah Superintending Engineer (Designs) continued as

11.7.03. There was one Public Health Engineering Circle with its headquarters at Bangalore headed by a Superintending Engineer whose jurisdiction was the same as that of Chief Engineer. He was assisting the Chief Engineer in the control and execution of the rural water supply programmes.

11.7.04. There were five divisions under the control of the Superintending Engineer, Bangalore Circle and each division was headed by an Executive Engineer whose jurisdiction was extended from two to three districts. These divisions were located at Bangalore, Mysore, Shimoga, Chitradurga and Hassan. In addition, there was one Well Boring Division in Bangalore fully incharge of operation and maintenance of drilling rigs. Further, there was a Planning and Design Unit headed by an Executive Engineer who was incharge of identifying the scarcity villages and preparing estimates for water supply scheme for the whole of Karnataka. Also, there was a Monitoring Cell and Investigation Unit headed by an Executive Engineer attached to the Chief Engineer's office.

11.7.05. The main achievements of the department during the year were as follows:

(i) under piped water supply, 104 schemes were completed during the year. These schemes covered 98 villages benefitting 1,52,991 persons. The total expenditure incurred under these schemes was Rs. 211.02 lakhs.

(ii) 3,522 borewells were drilled, out of which 2,806 borewells were successful. Hand pipe were fixed to 2,089 borewells. 2,797 villages were covered which benefitted a population of 10.70 lakhs. Expenditure incurred for this purpose during the year was Rs. 324.61 lakhs.

11.8. Public Works—Tungabhadra Irrigation Project Zone Munirabad

11.8.01. The zone was formed in January 1974 with its headquarters at Munirabad. The activities of the Zone

mainly relate to the design and execution of major and medium irrigation projects in the districts of Gulbarga division. It was headed by a Chief Engineer who was assisted by Superintending Engineer (Designs), a Deputy Chief Engineer, an Executive Engineer (Designs) and a few other technical officers at headquarters. At the field level there were three circles each headed by a Superintending Engineer and eleven divisions each headed by an Executive Engineer. **Sri M. S. Ramanathan** functioned as Chief Engineer through out the year.

11.8.02. The functional jurisdiction of the three circles functioning under the administrative control of T. B. Project were as follows:

(i) Tungabhadra Project Circle, Munirabad, also covering Tungabhadra Left Bank canal upto 46th Mile and ayacut thereunder, High level and Low level Right Bank canals in Bellary district and ayacut thereof. In addition, the following projects were also attached to this circle: Hagari-Bommanahasli Project, Narihalla Project, Kanakana project and Hirehalla Project.

(ii) Tungabhadra canal construction circle, covering Tungabhadra project left bank canal from mile 47 to mile 141 with ayacut thereunder. This circle also dealt with the Maskinala project, and Rajolibanda Diversion Scheme and

(iii) Irrigation project construction circle, Gulbarga with jurisdiction over Amarja Project, Bennithora project, Soudagar tank project, Upper Mullamari project, Lower Mullamari project, Chulkinala project, Hathikoni project, Chandrampalli project and Karanja project.

11.8.03. Thus, the zone was incharge of three major and thirteen medium projects under its control, of which Sl. No. 12, 14 and 16 were completed. The financial and

physical progress achieved during the year, under these projects are as follows :

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Project/Scheme</i>	<i>Estimated cost (revised)</i>	<i>Cumulative expenditure incurred upto the end of March 1981 (Rs. in lakhs)</i>	<i>Irrigation Potential created</i>
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Tungabhadra project.	5,400.00	..	
	(i) Left Bank low level canal.	..	..	Runs for 225.6 Kms. in Karnataka and irrigates 2,44,000 hectares.
	(ii) Left Bank High level canal.	..	..	Runs for 15.2 Kms. in Karnataka and irrigates 16,800 hectares.
	(iii) Right Bank low level canal.	600.00	396.76	Runs for 250 Kms. in Karnataka and irrigates 37,504 hectares.
	(iv) Right Bank High level canal.	1,080.00	973.78	Runs for 112 Kms. in Karnataka and irrigates 80,910 hectares.
2.	Bennithora project	1,600.00	363.38	The work was started under famine relief programme during 1976 and the administrative approval of the project is still awaited.
3.	Karanja project ..	4,211.00	1,149.73	Work is under progress and it is contemplated to irrigate 35,628 hectares on completion of the project.
4.	Lower Mullamari project.	1,854.00	208.64	Work is under progress and it is contemplated to irrigate 9,280 hectares.

1	2	3	4	5
5. Upper Mullamari project.	328.00	212.00	Work is under progress and it is contemplated to irrigate 3,280 hectares.	
6. Maskinala project	380.00	125.00	Work is under progress and it is contemplated to irrigate 2,833 hectares.	
7. Amarja project ..	510.00	241.70	Work is under progress and it is contemplated to irrigate 4,848 hectares.	
8. Hirehalla project ..	N.A.	17.23	Work is under progress and it is contemplated to irrigate 813 hectares.	
9. Soudagar project	278.00	248.61	Expected to irrigate 1,480 hectares on completion of the project.	
10. Chulkinala project.	380.00	115.14	Expected to irrigate 4,047 hectares on completion of the project.	
11. H.B. Halli project	426.00	373.26	In progress.	
12. Kanakanala project	N.A.	96.27	Completed. 2,063 hectares under irrigation.	
13. Narihalla project	370	317.06	In progress.	
14. Rajoli banda Diversion Scheme.	N.A.	214.28	Runs for about 44 Kms. in Karnataka and irrigates 2,387 hectares.	
15. Chandrampalli project.	269.85	180.03	Completed and commissioned 4,517 hectares under irrigation.	
16. Hathikoni project	N.A.	N.A.	Completed and commissioned 2,144 hectares under irrigation	

N.A.—not available.

11.9. Public works—Water Resources Development Organisation

11.9.01. Created in January 1979, the Water Resources Development Organisation continued to function as an investigation body with regard to all major and medium irrigation schemes and flood control scheme in the state. It was also responsible for matters connected with inter-state water/river disputes etc.,

11.9.02. The Organisation was headed by a Chief Engineer with headquarters at Bangalore. He was assisted by a few Superintending Engineers and other technical officers at headquarters. At the field level, there were two Irrigation Investigation Circles at Mysore and Yaramarus, each headed by a Superintending Engineer. Sri R. A. Rao functioned as Chief Engineer during the year under report.

11.9.03. The revenue receipts and expenditure of the deparément during the year were as shown below :

Sl. No.	Head of Account	(Rs. in lakhs)	
		Receipt	Expendi- ture
1. 131—Water and Power Development services		0.13	..
2. 331—Water and Power Development A. Water Development			90.41
3. 534—Capital out lay on power projects. B. Hydro Electric Schemes SVHEP., 1st and IInd stages		..	3.53
4. 259—Public Works IF Central Mechanical Organisation		..	5.31
All		0.13	99.25

11.9.04. There were six functional units attached to the Chief Engineer's Office, each headed by a Superintending Engineer and supported by other technical staff. The units

were : Cauvery Cell, Krishna-Godavari unit, Investigation and Planning unit, Hydrology Unit, Sharavathy Project Cell and Central Mechanical Organisation.

11.9.05. The main achievements of these units during the year were as shown below :

(i) The works connected with inter-state water disputes of Krishna, Godavari and Cauvery rivers were attended to.

(ii) 71 major and medium irrigation schemes were undertaken for detailed investigation. Also, 19 minor irrigation schemes which would be assisted by the World Bank, were taken up for investigation of which 15 were finalised during the year.

(iii) Gauging observations at 90 CMG sites, 60 gauge sites, 35 HM stations and 52 SRRG sites were carried over during the year.

(iv) Fifteen projects were inspected by the Senior Geologist with regard to geological problems and reports there on were finalised.

(v) The annual survey of Swarna Project and Nethravathy Project, taken up by Survey of India, was under final stage of completion.

(vi) The Tunga and Bhadra valley projects were taken up for detailed study and the reports there on were finalised.

(vii) The hydro-meteorological data, rain gauge and river gauge data were collected, compiled and processed for assessing in a systematic manner, the water potential available in the state.

11.10. Public Works—Karnataka Engineering Research Station, K. R. Sagar

11.10.01. The Karnataka Engineering Research Station at K. R. Sagar was an independent research organisation having the status of a zone under the Public Works Department. It catered to the needs of the entire state in the field of civil engineering research. The zone was headed by a

Director in the rank of a Chief Engineer. Sri B. H. Rajan, Joint Director, continued to be in additional charge of the post of Director, of the Research Station during the year except for the period from 6th August 1980 to 27th September 1980 when Sri K. M. Basavaraj held the post of Director.

11.10.02. The budget allotment and expenditure of the Research Station during the year were Rs. 44.00 lakhs and Rs. 34.51 lakhs respectively.

11.10.03. There were four functional units attached to the Research Station apart from the Engineering Staff Training College. They were Hydraulics division, Technical Services division, Fundamental and Basic Research division and Coastal Engineering division, each headed by a Chief Research Officer with supporting staff.

11.10.04. The main achievements of these divisions during the year were as follows :

A. Hydraulic division.—This was the biggest division in the K.E.R.S. having ten branches. The main activities of this division related to conducting of model studies of irrigation projects, power projects and harbour projects. Also it undertook 'Model' surveys, Sedimentation Surveys, etc.

(i) Twenty eight studies on spill way energy dissipating devices and other aspects of irrigation projects were finalised. In addition, five studies connected with gauging evolution of economical and efficient lining for canals were also finalised.

(ii) A paper entitled "Simulation of Storm Rainfall Data", was contributed to the International Symposium on Water Resources System held at Roorkee.

(iii) Design of sea walls of slopes 3 : 5 : 1 and 5 : 1 for temporary measures against beach erosion were prepared.

(iv) Preliminary work connected with silt and sedimentation survey works of K. R. Sagar reservoir, Bhadra reservoir and Malaprabha reservoir were taken up.

B. Technical Services Division

This division had three main branches dealing with problems connected with soil mechanics, road research and chemical analysis.

(i) Problems connected with soil mechanics numbering about 25 were completed: four other studies on basic problems in relation to soil mechanics were under progress.

(ii) Four studies on problems relating to road research were tackled and finalised.

(iii) 95 studies were completed by the material testing section attached to the Road Research Branch.

(iv) 33 studies were completed by the chemical section attached to the Road Research Branch.

C. Fundamental and Basic Research division

Three sub-divisions were functioning under this division. The expenditure on this was met by Government of India through the Central Board of Irrigation and Power, New Delhi.

(i) The soil Machines Branch II working under this division had taken up five problems suggested by the Central Board of Irrigation and Power and State Government. These studies were in progress.

(ii) Five studies on the concrete and pozzolana branch which were taken up at the instance of the Central Board of Irrigation and Power and State Government were in progress.

(iii) The Rock Mechanics' branch had taken up two studies sponsored by the Central Board of Irrigation and Power on the types of rocks, rock masses, etc., which were in progress.

(iv) A report on load test at 74 KM of HLEC for pipe aquaduct for bearing capacity determination was prepared.

D. Coastal Engineering Division

Three sub-divisions were functioning under this division. They dealt with studies for finding solutions to the flood damages in the tidal reaches of rivers. About 20 erosion prone areas were identified and suitable remedial measures were undertaken.

E. Engineering Staff Training College

The Engineering Staff Training College which was a part of the Karnataka Engineering Research Station came into being in 1971 with the object of imparting training to the inservice engineers of the State. During the year, nine courses were conducted, of which five were long-term and four short-term courses.

11.11. Public Works—Ports and Inland Water Transport

11.11.01. The Department of Ports and Inland Water Transport was in charge of Nautical Technology covering matters relating to ports and harbours, shipping, ship building, dredging and salvaging inland water transport, ferries hydro-graphic surveys, etc.

11.11.02. The Department had two major units viz; the Ports unit and the Ferries unit (Inland Water Transport). It was headed by the Director, Ports and Inland Water Transport. He was also the Nautical Adviser to Government.

11.11.03. At the headquarters, the Director was assisted by the Port Officer on port administration, the Port Engineer on Civil Engineering works and the Marine Engineer incharge of maintenance and upkeep of floating crafts. On the inland water transport side, the Director was assisted by one Deputy Director, one Hydrographer, an Economist and one Naval Architect.

11.11.04. At the field level, on the ports side, there were four divisional offices located at Coondapur, Honnavar, Karwar and Mangalore, each headed by a Port Officer with other supporting staff. On the inland water transport (ferries') side, there were two regional offices located at Bangalore and Hubli each headed by a Regional Executive Officer for the management of navigation services.

11.11.05. Captain Joseph Fernandes held the post of Director, Ports and Inland Water Transport throughout the year, with headquarters at Karwar for ports side and Bangalore for Ferries' side.

11.11.06. The receipt and the expenditure of the department, during the year under report, were as follows :

Sl. No.	Head of Account	Receipt	(Rs. in lakhs)	
			Non-plan	Plan
1.	135—Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping ..	44.61	..	..
2.	138—Road and Water Transport Services ..	9.69	..	..
3.	335—Ports, Light houses and Shipping ..	..	46.75	..
4.	338—Road and Water Transport Services ..	..	13.93	14.65
	All ..	54.30	60.68	14.65

11.11.07. The following were the main achievements of the department during the year under report :

(i) The total number of foreign and Coastal Steamers and Sailing Vessels which entered the ports were 2,393 with an aggregate tonnage space of 15.84 lakh C.Ms. The total number of vessels cleared from the ports was 2,362 with an aggregate tonnage space of 16.00 lakh C.Ms.

(ii) the total tonnage of Cargo imported/exported during the year was 10.69 lakh tonnes.

(iii) the total number of harbour crafts licensed under the Karnataka Harbour Craft Rules, 1963 stood at 575 at the end of the year.

(iv) the first stage development of Karwar port, i.e., the construction of one general cargo berth for ocean going steamers and another one for coastal steamers was under progress. The construction of an approach road to back waters was also taken up and in progress.

(v) the construction of a dormitory building at Malpe for defence department was under progress.

(vi) the works of dredging of commercial harbours of Karwar, Honnavar and Coondapur were completed.

11.12. Electrical Inspectorate

11.12.01. The main objectives of the department were to administer the several Central and State Acts and Rules connected with Electrical installations in the state in order to ensure safety to public in general and working personnel in particular.

11.12.02. The Electrical Inspectorate was headed by the Chief Electrical Inspector who was also Ex-officio Chairman, Licensing Advisory and Examination Board and Chief Inspector of Lifts.

11.12.03. The Chief Electrical Inspector was assisted by one Electrical Inspector four Deputy Electrical Inspectors, two Assistant Electrical Inspectors and a few other technical staff at the headquarters. At the field level there were division and sub-division offices each headed by an Electrical Inspector and Deputy Electrical Inspector respectively.

11.12.04. Shri R. M. Kalgal functioned as the Chief Electrical Inspector through out the year under report.

11.12.05. The receipt and expenditure of the department for the year under report were Rs. 880.49 lakhs and Rs. 45.17 lakhs respectively.

11.12.06. The main achievements of the Inspectorate, during the year, were as enumerated below :

(i) 1873 installations of different categories and 3,803 periodical inspections were conducted.

(ii) 3,712 Kms of over-head lines and underground cables of new installations were also inspected and 2,144 periodical inspections were carried out.

(iii) 207 new installations like Consumer's HV, DG sets and M. V. installations were inspected over and above the 31,188 periodical inspection conducted during the year.

(i) 137 miscellaneous installations like high frequency (X-ray) equipments neon-signs, etc were inspected.

(v) 426 drawings relating to the different categories of installations like H. V. General and Cinema installations were approved.

(vi) 467 electrical accidents were investigation and remedial measures were suggested to the concerned authorities for elimination/reduction/prevention of electrical accidents in future.

(vii) 369 contractors were newly licensed during the year, of whom 66 were Class I, 277 Class II and 26 Class III contractors Similarly 534 Supervisors' permits, 40 special wiring permits and 410 wire men permits were issued

(viii) 381 permanent cinema theatres and 671 touring cinema talkies were inspected and defects got rectified.

(ix) 105 candidates were declared to have passed the Cinema Operator's Examination conducted during May 1980 as against 126 appeared for the Examination.

(x) 92 lifts (both old and new) were inspected and 'defect reports' were served on owners for rectification.

(xi) 38 estimates each costing more than Rs. 50,000 pertaining to electrical installations of the State Government were sanctioned after technical scrutiny.

CHAPTER—12

DEPARTMENTS UNDER THE COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES SECRETARIAT

12.1. Industries and Commerce

12.1.01. The objective of the Department of Industries and Commerce were (1) promotion of large and medium scale industries, small scale and village industries and (2) providing infrastructural facilities/assistance therefor.

12.1.02. During the year under report, Sri N. A. Muhtanna held the post of Director of Industries and Commerce and Commissioner for Industrial Development.

12.1.03. The State Government was following a very liberal policy towards industries by offering a package of incentives and concessions. During the year 57 New Unit certificates and 25 Fixed Assets Valuation Certificates were issued.

12.1.04. The department was incharge of registering small scale industries involving a capital investment upto Rs. 20 lakhs. There was an increase in the number of units getting registered every year. During the year, 2,766 small scale units were registered in the State. These units had a capital investment of Rs. 1,724.38 lakhs and employed 25,958 persons.

12.1.05. The Director of Industries and Commerce was the Chief Cement Authority for the entire State. The total quantity of cement allotted by Government of India during the year was 10.06 lakh tonnes. There were 182 cement dealers in Bangalore city. About 800 applications for construction of residential houses and 2,000 applications for repairs were being received every month.

12.1.06. The Department was running 9 Government Coir mechanised units for demonstration purposes with a

view to guide and educate the entrepreneurs to start industries of their own. There were 60 private units working in the state. Two coir co-operatives were given financial assistance and 8 bristle and mattress fibre units were started.

12.1.07. Twenty one Artisan Training Institutes with eight branches were functioning in the States. During the year, 325 trainees were undergoing raining in these institutes.

12.1.08. During the year 50 applications were received for sponsoring with various Export Promotion Councils. Out of them, 37 cases were sponsored. The export promotion wing compiles commodity-wise export statistics of Karnataka based on the returns received from individual exporters.

12.2. Mines and Geology

12.2.01. The department was responsible for prospecting and exploring of mineral deposits and licensing mining activities in the State. It was also responsible for conducting underground water surveys with a view to ascertain the availability of underground water resources for drinking, irrigation and industrial purposes. The department was responsible for administering (1) the Mineral Concession Rules, 1949 (2) the Mines and Minerals Regulation and Development Act, 1948 and (3) the Karnataka Minor Mineral Concession Rules, 1969.

12.2.02. The department had its headquarters at Bangalore. It had divisional and district level set up. The Director was the head of the department who was assisted by senior Geologists one each in the five divisions of Bangalore, Bellary, Belgaum, Gulbarga and Dakshina Kannada and by Geologists at the district level. At the headquarters, the Director was assisted by Additional Director, Deputy Director, Chief Chemists and other supporting staff. Sri C. N. Venkatkumaran functioned as Director upto 25th April 1980, Shri B. Ramachandraj Urs from 25th April 1980 to 29th April 1980 and Shri T K

Devaraju thereafter. The staff position of the department during the year was as follows:

						No.
<i>Category</i>	<i>Sanc-</i> <i>tioned</i>	<i>Filled</i> <i>up</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>SC</i>	<i>ST</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Class I ..	19	13	13	..	1	..
Class II ..	56	34	33	1	2	..
Class III ..	670	545	502	* 43	41	12
Class IV ..	308	263	263	.	28	5

12.2.03. The revenue realised and expenditure incurred by the department during the year were as shown below :

(Rs. in lakhs)

		<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Revenue</i>
Non-Plan	..	46.45	..
Plan	..	97.00	..
Total ..		143.45	475.73

12.2.04. **Mineral Surveys.**—(a) Detailed investigations were carried out both under plan and non-plan schemes in respect of iron ore, limestone, laterite and sulphides. Large scale mapping for titaniferous magnetite iron ore was done in an area of 255 hectares in Ankola taluk. The survey resulted in delineating three parallel bands of titaniferous iron ore. The ore was hard, massive, steel grey and crystalline. The total out crop area of the ore bank was 2.6 hectares. A tentative reserve of 2.3 million tonnes was estimated.

(b) Regional survey over an area of 26,000 hectares from Agumbe to Kodachadri was carried out. The survey resulted in locating banded magnetite quartzites. A reserve of 3.2 million tonnes was estimated.

(c) An area 14,000 hectares has been examined in Hosadurga taluk for assessing iron and manganese deposits. The principal rock types of the area formed part of Chitradurga Schists belt and comprised hornblende, chlorite and phyllitic Schists limestone ferugious quartzite/chert and manganiferous cherts.

(d) An area of 17,000 hectares was surveyed and mapped in Davaṇagere and Chitradurga taluks in order to assess iron and manganese deposits. Manganese ore samples were collected in the surveyed area.

(e) An area of 55 hectares had been examined and mapped in Sirsi taluk for the occurrence of manganese ore deposits. This area comprised of phyllitic Schists, limestone, banded magnetite quartzite and ferruginous laterite. Manganese ore was associated with the laterite and occurred in patches. Prospecting had shown 20% recovery factor and a deposit of 20,000 tonnes was estimated.

(f) An area of 9,000 hectares were mapped in Holalkere in Chitradurga district for the occurrence of manganese and iron ore deposits. The area comprised mostly of good grade of hematitic ore. The manganiferous zone was found in association with disconnected thin bands of limestone.

(g) The iron ore deposits located at the east of Shirilu village in Shringeri taluk was examined in detail. An area of 35 hectares were surveyed and mapped. Iron ore occurred in patches in association with ferruginous laterite and banded magnesite quartzite. A reserve of 0.7 million tonnes analysing 55% to 62% was estimated.

(h) Large scale mapping over an area of 35 hectares was carried out in Hosadurga and Holalkere taluks and a reserve of 2.7 million tonnes of manganese ore were assessed. The manganese content of the ore ranged from 27% to 52%.

(i) In addition, regional surveys for the occurrence of iron ore and manganese ore were conducted in Chikmagalur and Uttara Kannada districts.

(j) Investigation for limestone and dolomite were carried out in an area of 145 hectares in Honnali taluk. The limestone was crystalline, bluish black in colour and fine grained. The associated dolomite was grey to pale grey Crystalline, fine to medium grained, hard and compact. The reserve was estimated at 7.78 million tonnes.

(k) An area of 23,200 hectares was surveyed and mapped between Bagalkote and Kaladgi and a limestone reserve of 31.21 million tonnes was assessed. An area of 14,000 hectares was mapped in Shorapur taluk and a limestone reserve of 390 million tonnes was assessed.

(l) A quantity of 65 million tonnes of Dolomite was estimated in Supa and Yelandur taluks.

(m) Regional survey and mapping over an area of 13,000 hectares was carried out in Bababudan hill ranges of Chikmagalur district. A quantity of 0.05 million tonnes was estimated. An area of 26,000 hectares was surveyed and mapped in Honnavar taluk. The Loss on Ignition values were found ranging between 20% to 26%. The estimated reserve was 0.05 million tonnes. Detailed examination was carried out in an area of 15 hectares in Kumta taluk and the reserve was estimated as 0.2 million tonnes with loss on ignition values ranging between 22% to 25%. An area of 47 hectares was mapped and examined in detail in Kumta taluk and a quantity of one lakh tonnes of aluminous laterite was estimated. The loss on Ignition content varied between 20% to 25%. Detailed investigation and mapping were conducted in Kumta and Karkala taluks for prospecting aluminous laterite.

(n) Survey for Copper minerals was conducted in Chitradurga, Raichur, Bellary, Gulbarga and Hassan districts, and

(o) Regional surveys for refractory raw materials were conducted in parts of Gundlupet, Heggadadevanakote, Doddaballapur, Chikmagalur, South Kanara and Coorg. In Doddaballapur taluk an area of 15 hectares of clay zone was mapped and a quantity of 28,000 tonnes of fireclay was

estimated. Surveys for Ceramic raw materials were conducted in parts of Kolar and Mandya districts.

12.2.05. Mineral Concessions.—During 1980, a total number of 71 fresh mining leases were granted and 10 mining leases were renewed bringing the total number of mining leases to 1,015 at the end of the year. The total extent of area covered under these mining leases was 1,06,595 hectares. The total number of leases for minor minerals was, 2,826.

12.2.06. Mineral Production.—The important major minerals mined in the State were Iron ore, manganese ore, limestone, chromite, gold, silver, bauxite, and copper and the important minor minerals were building material, ordinary sand, brick earth, ornamental stones and granite. The total value of minerals mined during the year was Rs. 37.71 crores. The production and value of some of the important minerals whose value exceeded rupees ten lakhs during the year are furnished below :

<i>Minerals</i>	1980	
	<i>Production (tonnes)</i>	<i>Value (Rs. lakhs)</i>
1. Bauxite ..	55,510	10.39
2. Chromite ..	53,410	21.26
3. Copper ..	41,136	46.65
4. Gold (Kg.) ..	2,375.68	1,232.48
5. Iron ore ..	34,33,054	688.32
6. Manganese ore ..	4,71,298	302.03
7. Kyanite ..	20,267	12.34
8. Limestone ..	15,80,771	437.08
9. Sand ..	2,90,819	29.08
10. Magnesite ..	8,431	12.51
11. Iron ore fines ..	6,43,170	95.68
12. Shahabad stone ..	75,79,926	30.32
13. Building stones ..	4,85,096	124.57
14. Ornamental stones ..	79,414	296.16
15. Brick earth and clay ..	1,43,025	17.17
16. Ordinary sand ..	3,79,172	36.21
17. Shahabad stone (Sq. ft.) ..	13,29,85,981	306.94

12.2.07. Ground water survey and investigation

(a) The groundwater cell comprised of the geohydrological section, geophysical section, drilling section, chemical laboratory and 19 groundwater survey district offices.

(b) During the year an area of 11,302 sq. kms was covered by the geohydrological survey. An inventory of 2,436 wells was made. 1,221 pumping and recovery tests were carried out. A total number of 21,281 technical advises were rendered to government and private agencies.

(c) The geophysical section carried out 2,935 depth probes and located 1,276 wells sites.

(d) The drilling unit drilled 243 surface borewells and 261 dug-cum-borewells. The groundwater section realised a revenue of Rs. 13.65 lakhs towards drilling, yield testing and other service charges during the year under reference. Ten groundwater studies were published during the year.

(e) 2,098 mineral and 1,894 water samples were analysed in the departmental chemical laboratories.

12.3. Sericulture

12.3.01. Sericulture is one of the important industries in the State providing employment mainly to the weaker sections of the society. The main objective of the Department of Sericulture was to promote and develop sericulture in the State. The functions of the department were to provide technical guidance in mulberry cultivation, silk worm rearing and reeling, introduction of improved variety of mulberry, high yielding races of silk worms, providing financial assistance to sericulturists, and regulation of marketing of cocoons and silk yarn.

12.3.02. The Director was the head of the department who was assisted by Deputy Directors at the zonal level and Assistant Directors at the divisional level. At the headquarters, the Director was assisted by Joint Directors, Deputy Directors, Assistant Directors and other supporting

staff. Shri V. Balasubramanian held the post of Director till 15th December 1980 and thereafter Sri N. Viswanathan, Additional Secretary to Government, Commerce and Industries Department was in additional charge of the post of Director of Sericulture.

12.2.03. The budget allotment and expenditure during the year were as shown below :

<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>			
<i>Schemes</i>		<i>Budget allotment</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
Non-Plan	..	241.09	387.73
Plan	..	406.90	351.69
Total	..	647.99	739.42

12.3.04. An extent of 1.16 lakh hectares of area was under mulberry cultivation during the year. The production of 'layings' during the year decreased due to unfavourable seasonal conditions. The total layings produced in all the grainages during the year was 1601.45 lakhs. To maintain purity of the seed, separate seed areas were demarcated and maintained. Government Grainages in the Mysore seed area produced 78.07 lakh layings, and those in the Bivoltine seed area produced 1501.91 lakh bivoltine seed cocoons.

12.3.05. As against the targetted area of 1,400 hectares, new area brought under mulberry cultivation during the year was 2,783 hectares. Replantation was done in 2,300 hectares as against the targetted area of 2,000 hectares. Four model Chawki - Rearing - Centres were established.

12.3.06. The Government Silk Twisting Factory, Mudigundam was engaged in production of twisted silk yarn and handloom pure silk fabrics. The silk required for twisting and weaving was obtained from the Government Silk Filatures at Kollegal.

12.3.07. The Government Silk Weaving Factory was engaged in the production of laced fabrics crape, georgette, chiffon dress materials, ties, etc. - The factory was getting raw silk for weaving purposes from Government Silk Filature, Kanakapura and through the Silk Exchange.

12.3.08. The Government Spun Silk Mills, Channapatna continued to produce spun silk yarn, noil yarn spun silk fabrics and carpets.

12.3.09. Twenty Silk Reeler Industries Co-operative Societies were working in the State and these societies advanced Rs. 2.00 crores.

12.3.10. In order to arrest wide fluctuations in the sale prices of silk yarn, floor and ceiling prices were fixed taking into account the cost of production of silk yarn, margin of profit and prices prevailing for other essential commodities. A Silk Marketing Board was established with a share capital of Rs. 5.00 crores in December 1979. During the year, 1,631 tonnes of raw silk was transacted in the Exchange. The Marketing Board bought about 20 per cent of the silk sold through the Silk Exchange. During the year under report, the Karnataka Silk Marketing Board had purchased 191.31 tonnes of silk worth Rs. 508.41 lakhs.

12.3.11. During the year under report, 6.00 lakh tassar cocoons were harvested and 275 Kgs of tassar silk (i.e., non-mulberry silk) were produced in the State.

12.4. Stores Purchase

12.4.01. The Stores Purchase Department was essentially a service organisation intended to meet the requirements of stationery and stores, etc., of all State government departments. It acted as a purchasing and inspecting agency on behalf of all the government departments. It would ensure that the stores requirements of various government departments were procured and supplied well in time.

The government industrial concerns, however, did not come under the jurisdiction of this department. Also, purchase of medicines, drugs and equipments required by government hospitals and dispensaries was outside the purview of this department. The department functioned generally on the pattern of the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals of the Government of India.

12.4.02. The department was a single unit office with headquarters at Bangalore, headed by the Director, who was assisted by Headquarters Assistant, Assistant Directors and other supporting staff. Sri M. L. Chandrakeerthi functioned as Director till 8th April 1980. Shri N. Viswanathan, Joint Secretary, Commerce and Industries Department held additional charge from 9th April 1980 to 27th April 1980 and Shri Abhay Prakash thereafter.

12.4.03. The revenue realised by the department during the year was Rs. 2.72 lakhs and the expenditure incurred was Rs. 9.83 lakhs. The total Earnest Money Deposit and Security Deposit received during the year amounted to Rs. 26.88 lakhs. The amount of Earnest Money Deposit and Security Deposit received during the year amounted to Rs. 26.88 lakhs. The amount of Earnest Money Deposit and Security Deposit refunded during the year was Rs. 9.96 lakhs.

12.4.04. There were 753 firms registered with the Stores Purchase Department as at the end of the year. Orders worth Rs. 274.73 lakhs were placed by the department. The total purchase during the year amounted to Rs. 308.77 lakhs.

12.4.05. The scheme of internal audit system in the Stores Purchase Department continued with a view to scrutinising the purchase files before the contracts were finalised and to avoid unforeseen financial loss to government.

CHAPTER—13

DEPARTMENTS UNDER THE EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES SECRETARIAT

13.1. Archaeology and Museums

13.1.01. The main objective of the department was the scientific study of the cultural heritage of Karnataka, through exploration and conservation of ancient and historical sites and monuments, undertaking epigraphical studies and implementation of the Karnataka Treasure Trove Act, 1962. The department was also in charge of the Government Museums in the State and the administration of the Mysore Palace.

13.1.02. The department was headed by the Director of Archaeology and Museums. Dr. M. S. Nagaraja Rao held the post of Director during the year under report. He also functioned as the Vice-president of the Commonwealth Association of Museums and the Secretary-General of the Indian National Committee for the International Council of Museums. The Director participated in two international conferences, viz. (i) the Third General Conference and Assembly of the Commonwealth Association of Museums held in Canada and (ii) the Twelfth General Conference of the International Council of Museums held in Mexico.

Excavations

13.1.03. During the year under report, excavations were conducted at Komaranahalli in Harihar taluk, Chitradurga district. Four pit burial sites of the megalithic period, two with cairn circles and two with cairn circles and capstones were excavated. Valuable potteries, iron implements and skeletal remains were found in these burial pits which were rectangular in shape and consisted of stone circles and cairn heaps. White painted conical lids and other evidences establishing similarity with the sites near Hallur (about 12 kms. to the West of Komaranahalli) were also found.

Explorations

13.1.04. During the year under report, a number of explorations and surveys of Sculptures, inscriptions, etc.,

were conducted in Mysore, Bangalore and Shimoga districts. Important among them were (i) survey of sculptures and inscriptions in Kittur village of Heggadevanakote taluk, (ii) shifting of certain sculpture from Malali village now submerged in the Kabini reservoir Project, (iii) exploration of ancient sites in the neighbourhood of Basaveshwaragudi near T. Narasipur and in Bhogapura village and (iv) survey of sculptures at Chamarajnagar, Gndlupet and Kollegal towns all in Mysore district. Important explorations in Bangalore were (i) a stone jamb of a temple embeded in a building in Hale Kasai Raste, Bangalore and (ii) fourteen bronze images in Govindappa Road, Bangalore. Important explorations/surveys/stdies conducted in Shimoga district were (i) study of inscriptions in Kendala Baila Nanturu, Megaivalli, Honnetalu, Kirigani and Begadali villages in Tirthahalli taluk, (ii) survey of stone images in Jaina Basti atop Kundadri hill,, South-west of Thirthahalli town, (iii) survey of stone sculptures in Virabhadreshwara temple at Keladi, (iv) survey of bronze and brass images in the Mahavira Basti of Bidarur village, (v) exploration of panchaloha murthis and stone sculptures in Aghoreshwara temple of Ikkeri village and (vi) exploration of Jain antiquities of Basavapatna in Channagiri taluk. In Dharwad district bronze standards bearing Gandabherunda images were explored at Kod village of Hirekerur taluk.

Conservation of monuments

13.1.05. During the year under report, conservation work on Sri Varahaswamy Temple and Prasanna Krishna Swamy Temple both at Mysore fort and Sri Harihareshwar Temple at Hariharapura had been completed. Conservation of seven other temples, Dargas and Jaina Bastis had also been taken up at several places, at a total estimated cost of Rs. 3.48 lakhs and the work were under progress.

Epigraphy

13.1.06. Two copper plates belonging to the Sixth Century A.D. were discovered in Shivalli of Shimoga

district. Similarly, eighteen plates, fourteen of them bearing inscriptions were found in Kod village of Dharwad district. Besides, two stone inscriptions were brought to light during conservation work of Shantinatha Basti at Jinanathpur (near Shravanabelagola) of Hassan district. The inscriptions give details relating to the construction of the Basti and endowments to it.

Numismatics and Treasure Troves

13.1.07. During the year under report, 131 gold coins, 24 silver coins, 5 ornamental-gold pieces, 4 circular gold-sheet-pieces, one bent gold ring and one gold hook were received from various parts of the State—for verification under the provisions of the Karnataka Treasure Trove Act 1962. The gold coins of different denominations belonged to various periods ranging from 1377 A.D. to 1858 A.D. and had been issued during the reigns of King Harihara—the Second of Vijayanagar, Hyder Ali, George the Fourth, William the Fourth and Queen Victoria. A few of the coins had been issued by the Sydney Mint.

Acquisitions by Museums and Museum education programme

13.1.08. During the year under report, the museums in the State acquired 25 sculptures, 1 wooden ratha, 2 swords 1 silver cup, 1 terra cotta figure and one painting. Apart from scientific display of specimens, eleven museums in the State organised several exhibitions, film shows and lectures.

Registration of antiquities

13.1.09. Upto the end of December 1980, a total of 3,449 antiquities had been registered under the Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972 as against 3,154 antiques registered upto the end of December 1979.

Palace Administration and Dasara Festivities, 1980

13.1.10. During the year 1980-81, a sum of Rs. 22.83 lakhs was collected from visitors to the Mysore Palace of which Rs. 20.94 lakhs was admission fee, Rs. 0.67 lakh parking fee, Rs. 0.52 lakh foot-wear stand fee and Rs. 0.70 lakh sale proceeds of picture post cards.

13.1.11. The Dasara festivities of 1980 were celebrated with pomp and pagentry at Mysore. A colourful ten-day programme, arranged around the illuminated Mysore Palace, highlighted the cultural glory of Karnataka. Music festivals were also held in the Durbar hall of the Mysore Palace, in which several eminent artists participated. Music festivals were also conducted at the Jaganmohan Palace. Besides, various cultural programmes were arranged in the Dasara Exhibition grounds. A souvenir to commemorate the festivities was also brought out.

Special exhibitions at Sravanabelagola

A special exhibition of jaina sculptures and bronzes was arranged in February 1981 in connection with the Mahamastakabhisheka of Lord Gommateshwara. The exhibition attracted a large number of visitors.

13.2. Public Instruction

13.2.01. The main objective of the department was to provide for, supervise and improve school education covering the age-group 6-16 years. The department was also responsible for fulfilling the Constitutional Directive of providing free and compulsory education to this age group.

13.2.02. The organisational set-up of the department, extending down to the village level, consisted of 4 divisions, 21 educational districts and 187 educational ranges.

13.2.03. The department was headed by the Commissioner for Public Instruction, who was assisted at the headquarters by functional Directors and other supporting officers and staff. Each Divisional office was headed by a Joint Director and each district by a Deputy Director of Public Instruction. In addition, a number of special officers were attached to each of the officers at these levels. The post of the Director of Public Instruction (Special) which existed at the headquarters of the department was abolished during the year.

13.2.04. The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 115.26 crores of which the expenditure on primary education was Rs. 84.53 crores (73.3% of the total) and that on secondary education was Rs. 30.73 crores (26.7%).

Institutions and Enrolment

13.2.05. As at the end of the year, there were 40,943 institutions under the control of the department. Of them, 306 were composite junior colleges (i.e., upgraded high schools with pre-university courses), 2,344 high schools, 35,143 primary schools and 3,150 pre-primary schools. The combined enrolment of all these institutions was 64.68 lakhs with a teacher strength of about 1.40 lakhs.

Pre-primary education

13.2.06. As in the previous years, considerable emphasis was laid on pre-primary education in order to inculcate, right from an early age, the school going habit among children. As at the end of the year, there were 3,150 pre-primary schools in the State with an enrolment of about 1.97 lakhs, and the teacher strength of 4,446.

Primary education

13.2.07. There were 35,143 primary schools in the State, the combined enrolment of which was about 54.76

lakhs; the enrolment in standards I to IV and standards V to VII was 38.22 lakhs and 16.54 lakhs respectively. These schools had about 1,10,800 teachers, of whom about 98,400 were trained and about 12,400 were untrained.

13.2.08. A massive programme of construction of about 2,800 class rooms including 525 jnanamandirs, was launched at a total estimated cost of Rs. 250.55 lakhs. Besides, construction of school buildings at an estimated cost of Rs. 17.40 lakhs was also undertaken.

13.2.09. During the year under report, 100 lower primary schools were provided with libraries at a total cost of Rs. 1.00 lakh. Further, 300 schools were provided with equipments worth Rs. 1.50 lakhs.

13.2.10. Attendance Scholarships in the form of uniform and stationery were provided to 75,000 students (at Rs. 40 per student per annum). Also, about 1.30 lakh students of I to VII standards were provided with free text-books at a cost of Rs. 9.00 lakhs.

13.2.11. The mid-day meals programme with CARE assistance covered 14.30 lakh children. In addition, the State Feeding Programme benefitted 1.75 lakh children and the World Food Programme Projects 614 and 620 benefitted another 1.72 lakh children.

Secondary Education

13.2.12. As at the end of the year, there were 2,344 high schools and 306 composite junior colleges. Enrolment in these institutions was about 7.23 lakhs and 0.75 lakh respectively. The number of teachers in high schools was 22,959 (of which 20,952 were trained teachers) and the number in composite junior colleges was 2,212.

13.2.13. Important achievements during the year were as follows :

(a) An amount of Rs. 15.00 lakhs was provided for construction of new Government High Schools.

(b) Advance salary grants were provided to 36 private high schools which had completed five years of existence, and

(c) The survey unit took up surveys/studies on (i) utilisation of audio-visual educational aids in high schools, (ii) laboratory facilities available in junior colleges and (iii) condition of secondary and higher secondary schools—as a follow-up study of the IV All-India Educational Survey.

13.2.14. The number of commerce educational institutions as at the end of 1980-81 was 736. (increase during the year—66 institutions). Annual scholarships amounting to Rs. 30,750 were provided to 275 trainees in 37 institutions. Besides, 112 SC/ST trainees were provided with stipends.

13.2.15. As at the end of the year, there were 8 sanskrit colleges, 160 sanskrit patashalas and 20 vedapatashalas with enrolments of 3905, 17,000 and 200 respectively.

13.2.15. Important welfare funds administered by the department, during the year, were (i) Student Welfare Fund, (ii) Teachers' Benefit Fund and (iii) National Foundation for Teachers' Welfare Fund. An amount of Rs. 6.98 lakhs was collected for the Student Welfare Fund and an amount of Rs. 1.67 lakhs was spent. This amount was spent on literary and cultural activities, distribution of prizes, and in connection with educational tours and excursions organised by high schools and junior colleges. Similarly, collections during the year towards Teachers' Benefit Fund amounted to Rs. 6.62 lakhs as against disbursements amounting to Rs. 2.27 lakhs, which benefitted 700 teachers. Grants were also released from this fund towards construction of teacher's homes/guru-bhavans. Besides, 1,061 teachers and their dependents were extended assistance amounting to Rs. 3.71 lakhs from the National Foundation for Teachers Welfare Fund. An additional Rs. 2.00 lakhs was also earmarked for further assistance from this fund.

13.3. Pre-University Education

13.3.01. The Department of Pre-University Education was in-charge of the development of education at the 'plus two' stage in the 10+2 scheme of education. The department exercised administrative control over the Junior colleges in the State. It also attended to work relating to preparation of curricula of various subjects, preparation of high quality text books and conduct of examinations.

13.3.02. Sri J. M. T. Rajan functioned as the Director of Pre-University Education from 1st April 1980 to 30th June 1980; thereafter Sri S. P. Satish functioned as Director till the end of the year under report.

(a) Number of colleges

13.3.03. During the year under report, 25 high schools were upgraded into composite junior colleges, 7 new independent junior colleges were started and one first grade college started the two year pre-university course. As at the end of the year, there were 568 colleges with pre-university courses, 306 of them being composite junior colleges (upgraded high schools), 69 independent junior colleges (including two government junior colleges) and 193 first grade colleges with pre-university courses. The independent junior colleges were under the administrative control of the department.

(b) Enrolment

13.3.04. There was considerable improvement during 1980-81 in total enrolment as well as in enrolment of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, as compared to the previous year, as can be seen from the following table.

Year	(in '000s)			
	Enrolment in			
	I year P.U.C.		II year P.U.C.	
	Total	SC/ST	Total	SC/ST
1	2	3	4	5
1979-80 ..	1,38.6	17.2	90.6	9.9
1980-81 ..	1,52.5	18.9	98.9	10.9

(c) Fee Concessions and Scholarships

13.3.05. Liberal fee concessions and scholarships were extended during the year to students belonging to scheduled castes and tribes, backward castes, tribes and communities and special group.

(d) Examinations

13.3.06. From the April 1980 session, the first year pre-university public examination was abolished and class examinations were conducted instead. However, the second year pre-university examinations continued to be public examination. About 1.01 lakh students appeared for the April 1980 session of the second year examination, of which about 49 thousand passed (48.7 per cent). Similarly the number appeared and passed in the October 1980 session was about 45 thousand and 16 thousand respectively, the percentage of passes being 36.0.

(e) Revision of curricula and preparation of text books

13.3.07. The revised curricula of all languages and elective subjects to be introduced from the academic year 1981-82, were prepared and got approved by the Board of Pre-University Examination. Action was also initiated for the preparation of text books as per the revised syllabi.

(f) Receipts and Expenditure

13.3.08. The total receipts of the department during the year, from examination and other kinds of fees, was Rs. 54.00 lakhs. The expenditure was Rs. 158.88 lakhs, of which Rs. 155.13 lakhs was plan expenditure and Rs. 3.75 lakhs non-plan expenditure.

13.4. Collegiate Education

13.4.01. The Department of Collegiate Education was responsible for administering government colleges and also for administering grant-in-aid in respect of aided private colleges. Only degree colleges in arts, science,

home science, commerce (both government and private) and private law colleges came under the purview of this department.

13.4.02. Till the end of August 1980, the department had only a small headquarters organisation at Bangalore, headed by the Director, who was assisted by a few other officers. With effect from 1st September 1980, however, three offices of Regional Deputy Directors were opened at Bangalore, Mysore and Dharwad. Each Regional Deputy Director was assisted by one Assistant Director, one Accounts Officer and a few supporting staff.

13.4.03. Dr. P. Selvie Das functioned as the Director during the year under report.

13.4.04. Receipts during the year on account of tuition and other miscellaneous fees amounted to Rs. 25.76 lakhs. As against this, total expenditure was Rs. 2051.94 lakhs, made up of non-plan expenditure of Rs. 1858.60 lakhs and plan expenditure of Rs. 193.34 lakhs.

Institutions and enrolment

13.4.05. During the year under report, six new government first grade colleges were started. As at the end of the year, there were 32 government colleges and 259 private affiliated colleges. Of the affiliated colleges, 180 were aided colleges, 53 were un-aided colleges and 26 were law colleges. The total student strength in all these colleges during 1980-81, sexwise, was as follows:

<i>Colleges by management</i>		<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>
1	2	3	4	5
Government colleges	..	26,129	13,438	39,567
Private colleges	..	1,75,198	66,937	2,42,135
All colleges	..	2,01,327	80,375	2,81,702

Scholarships and fee concessions

13.4.06. Various kinds of scholarships were awarded by the Government of India and the State Government to students both in Government and private colleges. Scholarships awarded by Government of India amounted to Rs. 29.10 lakhs and those awarded by the State Government to Rs. 14.30 lakhs. Besides, fee concessions (free-ships) amounting to Rs. 9.65 lakhs were also awarded by the State Government. In addition, to help poor and meritorious students, Government of India loan scholarships amounting to Rs. 24.65 lakhs were awarded during the year.

13.4.07. N.C.C and N.S.S. Training was offered to students in all colleges. Besides, all other student welfare activities like medical examination, provision of library and reading room facilities and sports facilities, encouragement of extra-curricular activities, etc., were continued. In 15 government colleges, special coaching classes for the benefit of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes were conducted. In all colleges where the strength of scheduled castes' and tribes' students was large, special clinics were also opened.

13.4.08. Under a centrally sponsored scheme, grants to an extent of Rs. 2.00 lakhs were released to four universities in the State for production of literature in regional languages at the university stage.

13.4.09. As and when proposals were received from the colleges for starting of book banks, the State's share of assistance was released.

13.4.10. The recovery cell of the department, established for the purpose of recovering Government of India loan scholarship, recovered an amount of Rs. 4.96 lakhs during the year.

13.4.11. Construction of Arts and Science College for Women, Mandya, Government College, Bidar and students' hostels at Hassan, Chikmagalur, Tumkur and Mandya were under various stages of construction and the colleges at Sindhanoor and Chitradurga were nearing completion. Government colleges and hostels were equipped during the year with good furniture and other equipments worth Rs. 8.00 lakhs.

13.5. Technical Education

13.5.01. The Department of Technical Education was responsible for evolving and maintaining standards in engineering education, running engineering colleges and polytechnics in the State, administering grants to aided institutions and selecting and allotment of students for admission to government colleges and aided engineering colleges, conduct of examinations.

13.5.02. The Department, with headquarters at Bangalore, was headed by a Director who was assisted by two Joint Directors, and other staff. The Board of Technical Education, an advisory body concerned with matters relating to formulation of syllabus, conduct of examinations etc., was headed by Director who was the Chairman of the Board.

13.5.03. Shri Noor Ahmed functioned as Director throughout the year under report.

13.5.04. The sanctioned strength of the department as at the end of the year was 2,639 and the number of personnel in position was 2,600 of whom 247 belonged to scheduled caste and 13 to scheduled tribe.

13.5.05. The budget allotment and expenditure of the department during the year were as shown below :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Item	Plan	Non-plan
1	2	3
Allotment ..	96.00	466.50
Expenditure ..	101.17	419.18

During the year, twelve engineering colleges and nine polytechnics were newly started under private sector.

13.5.06. As at the end of the year, there were 92 technical institutions under the control of the department, of which 41 were colleges at degree level, 44 were at diploma/post—diploma levels, six were junior technical schools at secondary level and one Food Craft Institute jointly sponsored by the Government of India and the Government of Karnataka.

13.5.07. The details of intake capacity, admissions and enrolment at degree, diploma and secondary levels during the year were as follows :

(No.)				
<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Course</i>	<i>Intake capacity</i>	<i>Admission</i>	<i>Enrolment</i>
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Degree ..	8,446	8,200	26,725
2.	Diploma ..	5,791	5,728	13,282
3.	Secondary (Junior Technical Schools) ..	360	356	932

13.5.08. A sum of Rs. 23.54 lakhs was spent on award of scholarships, freeships and half freeships during the year for the students studying in Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics. The number of scholarships awarded during the year were as follows :

(No.)				
<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Category of concessions</i>	<i>Degree</i>	<i>Diploma</i>	
1	2	3	4	
1.	Scholarships ..	1,392	2,339	
2.	Freeships ..	300	300	
3.	Half free-ships ..	90	60	

13.5.09. Apart from these concessions, students belonging to SC and ST and other weaker sections were awarded scholarships by the department of Social Welfare.

National Loan Scholarships and merit-cum-means scholarships were awarded by the Department of Collegiate Education of State Government. The students studying in Junior Technical schools were awarded stipends at the rate of Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 per month.

13.5.10. Other highlights of the activities of the department during the year under report are:—

(i) The five year degree course in Engineering and Technology was converted into four year course as per recommendation of the All India Council for Technical Education.

(ii) a scheme for modernisation of existing laboratories and work-shops of government and aided engineering colleges and polytechnics at an estimated cost of Rs. 40.00 lakhs was taken up.

(iii) with a view to improve the efficiency of administration in polytechnic, an independent post of principal in each polytechnic in the state was created.

(iv) a scheme for consolidation and development of government and aided institutions, both of degree and diploma levels at an estimated cost of Rs. 378.50 lakhs was taken up.

(v) schemes like special coaching for SC and ST students, part time degree and diploma courses started during the previous years were continued and

(vi) under twenty point programme apprenticeship training for the benefit of engineering graduates and diploma holders was continued.

13.6. National Cadet Corps

13.6.01. The main objectives of the Department of National Cadet Corps were to develop the qualities of leadership, comradeship and character among the student

community and to create a force of disciplined and trained manpower to assist the nation, in times of national emergency.

13.6.02. The department was headed by a Director who was assisted by a Group Commander, Unit Commanders and Service Officers. There were six Group Headquarters, one each at Mysore, Mangalore, Belgaum and Bellary and two at State headquarters, Bangalore. Under each group, there were eight to ten units.

13.6.03. Air Commodore VBR Misra functioned as Director during the year under report.

13.6.04. The budget allotment for the department during the year was Rs. 152.02 lakhs.

13.6.05. The National Cadet Corps in Karnataka was the largest youth organisation in the state having on its roll 70,000 cadets of all wings. The existing 51 NCC units provide NCC cover to 315 colleges and 310 schools coming under all the four universities in the State.

13.6.06. The following were the main activities/achievements of the department during the year.

(i) about 1,244 cadets of different groups rendered assistance to the inmates of the Cheshire Home and Home for the Aged and helped to improve the environments of the slum dwellers.

(ii) 3,568 cadets helped in the construction of link roads in Harijan colonies of different villages in the States.

(iii) 1,92,025 c.c., of blood was donated by 664 cadets and two part-time officers as a part of social service activity during the year.

(iv) 2,915 seedlings were planted by 4,360 cadets of different groups.

(v) with a view to create a spirit of adventure among the cadets, several expeditions like; cycling, trekking and sailing were undertaken.

(a) a cycle expedition consisting of 30 cadets from Bangalore to Madras and back was conducted during the month of October 1980 (11 days).

(b) 47 trekking expeditions in the Western-ghat and expeditons to historical places in the hinter land of the State were organised. A total number of 47 officers and 3367 cadets participated in the expeditions.

(c) a sailing expedition consisting of six cadets and an officer in the river Kali, Uttara Kannada district, was conducted for 6 days during January 1981 covering a distance of 60 kms.

(vi) three cadets from Karnataka participated in the youth exchange programme organised by the Canada World Youth Association during October 1980.

13.7. Youth Services and Sports

13.7.01. The department of Youth Services was redesignated as Directorate of Youth Services and Sports with effect from 1st September 1980 following the merger of the Karnataka Sports Council, an autonomous body, with the Department of Youth Services.

13.7.02. The main objective of the department was the promotion of youth welfare and sports by providing the needed infrastructure.

13.7.03. The department with its headquarters at Bangalore was headed by a Director who was assisted by Special Officer, Deputy Directors, Assistant Directors and other supporting staff at the headquarters. At the field level, there were divisional, district and taluk level officers each headed by a Deputy Director of Youth Services and Sports, District Youth Services and Sports Officers and

Assistant Youth Services and Sports Officers respectively, Shri A. J. Anandan functioned as Director throughout the year.

13.7.04. The budget allotment of the department during the year was Rs. 108.26 lakhs under non-plan and Rs. 43.76 lakhs under plan schemes.

13.7.05. The major activities of the department consisted of organising Youth Clubs, Sports competitions, youth leaders' training camps, youth rallies and tours etc.

13.7.06. The major achievements of the department during the year were as follows :

(i) with a view to popularise sports in rural areas, "Mass Sports Movement" was introduced in the state for the first time.

(ii) 200 Rural Sports Centres at a total cost of Rs. 1.20 lakhs were sanctioned during the year so as to promote sports and games in rural areas and to train the youngsters to take part in national and international level sports programmes.

(iii) a sports bulletin entitled "Sport Arena" in English to highlight the achievements of Karnataka Sports men and women was started during the year. This was in addition to the one "Youth Karnataka" which was being published every quarter.

(iv) 300 youth leaders were given training at Youth Hostel, Kumbalgod and a sum of Rs. 60,000 was spent. The object of the training was to motivate the youths to take up voluntary service and community development works in their area.

(v) about 200 youth leaders were taken on tour to historical places in the state by providing lodging and transport facilities. A sum of Rs. 25,000 was spent on this.

(vi) A sum of Rs. 4.55 lakhs was spent for providing financial assistance to the Youth Clubs/Yuvathimandals in the state.

(vii) a sum of Rs. 4.00 lakhs was spent for conduct of youth rallies at taluk level, district level and state level. The object was to provide an opportunity to members of Youth Organisations to exhibit their talents.

(viii) construction of modern stadia, rural gymnasiums and swimming pools was taken up at a total cost of Rs. 6.00 lakhs during the year.

13.8. State Archives

13.8.01. The main functions of the Department of Archives were acquisition of papers of historical and administrative value, their scientific preservation and reproduction of old records.

13.8.02. The Director was the head of the department with headquarters at Bangalore. He was assisted by Deputy Directors, Assistant Directors and other supporting staff. The total sanctioned strength of staff of the department as at the end of the year was 112 and the number of personnel in position was 78 of whom 7 were class I, 12 class II, 22 class III and 37 class IV.

13.8.03. Shri S. M. Acharya functioned as I/c Director of Archives during the year under report.

13.8.04. The total budget provision of the department during the year was Rs. 10.90 lakhs, of which the allotment under plan schemes was Rs. 3.00 lakhs and non-plan schemes Rs. 7.90 lakhs.

13.8.05. The main activities/achievements of the department during the year were as shown below :

(i) detailed surveys of historical records of Basava-samithi, Bangalore and Parakalamutt of Mysore were taken up during the year.

(ii) preliminary surveys of historical records of Shri Govindapai Research Centre, Udupi, Dakshina

Kannada district; private records of General K. M. Cariyappa of Madikeri and private collections of Shri Hongimutt of Davangere were conducted.

(iii) the general records section of the department continued to acquire all the records of the Karnataka Government Secretariat, servicing them and weeding out the time-barred "C" class records.

(iv) the spare copy section continued to restore the official publications like reports, blue books, gazettes, government orders, notifications, important official memoranda. During the year, 69,057 new and 18,342 old collections were received from the secretariat departments and restored, 29,125 requisitions for government orders and gazettes, etc., were attended.

(v) the preparation of annual indices of eleven secretariat departments was completed. Preparation of index slips for the weekly gazettes of 1980 was in progress.

(vi) the publication of "Karnataka Letters" pertaining to the period of former Dewans Kantharaj Urs, Sir Albion Banerji, Sir M. Visveswaraya and Sir Mirza Ismail were in progress.

(vii) the Micro-Film Unit of the department prepared 1,416 xerox copies of documents and supplied to the public and government agencies, 24,386 documents were micro-filmed and 845 books were bounded for preservation.

(viii) the work of classification and cataloguing of private collections already acquired by the department was taken up, and

(ix) an Archival Exhibition was arranged at Mysore for about a week during January 1981 in which historical documents were displayed. A souvenir was also brought out to commemorate the occasion.

13.9. Kannada and Culture

13.9.01. The main objectives of the department of Kannada and Culture were to (i) assist the development of Kannada literature (ii) promote the use of Kannada language

as official language in the state (iii) publish books pertaining to administrative Kannada and (iv) give encouragement to kannada-based literature, art, culture and music.

13.9.02. The department was headed by a Director with headquarters at Bangalore. He was assisted by a Joint Director, a few Deputy Directors, Assistant Directors and other supporting staff at headquarters.

13.9.03. At the field level, there were four divisional offices each headed by a Deputy Director and nineteen district offices each headed by an Assistant Director.

13.9.04. Sri Vijay Sasanur, Dr. P. S. Ramanujam and Sri K. Jayacharya functioned as Directors for different periods during the year.

13.9.05. The department also functioned practically as the secretariat to six autonomous academies each headed by a President. The were : The Karnataka Nataka Academy, The Sangeeth and Nruthya Academy, The Sahitya Academy, The Lalitha Kala Academy, The Janapada and Yakshagana Academy and The Urdu Academy. The day-to-day activities of the academies were carried out by the respective Registrars under the guidance of the President.

13.9.06. The total staff strength of the department as at the end of the year was 166 and the number of staff in position was 105, of whom twenty were woman employees and 18 were Scheduled castes and Scheduled tribes.

13.9.07. The budget allotment and expenditure of the department during the year under report were as follows :

(Rs. in lakhs)			
		Plan	Non-plan
Allotment	..	42.50	93.65
Expenditure	..	30.83	92.92

13.9.08. The highlights of the activities/achievements of the department during the year were :

(i) An intensive drive was organised to train officers and officials in the use of Kannada in the administration. Accordingly, during the year 690 officials at the district level, 1200 officials at taluk level and 500 members of non-Kannada staff were trained in speaking, reading and writing Kannada.

(ii) about 100 Judicial Officers were given training at workshops. Training camps were conducted at district levels.

(iii) 1,000 copies of "Kacheri Kaipidi", 500 copies of English-Kannada dictionary and 5,000 Law books were purchased and distributed.

(iv) incentives in the form of stipend were given to 389 English typists for having passed Kannada typewriting and shorthand examinations.

(v) financial assistance was provided to 154 commerce institution in the State for purchase of Kannada typewriters at Rs. 350 per machine.

(vi) one hundred scholarships (at Rs. 500 each) were awarded to the students taking Kannada medium at degree level.

(vii) fifteen stipends each of Rs. 1,000 per annum were given to Kannada post-graduate and research students of neighbouring states.

(viii) 298 officers and officials were awarded prizes for best efforts in implementing Kannada as official language including Judges and authors for best judgements in Kannada and best works respectively.

(ix) the printing of village directory of Karnataka in Kannada was under progress.

(x) the compilation of a glossory of administrative terms of ancient Karnataka was completed.

(xi) the Kannada Sahitya Parishat was given a grant of Rs. 15.72 lakhs for taking up projects for development of Kannada. The University of Mysore was given a grant of Rs. 4.00 lakhs for preparation of an "Encyclopedia" on Kannada.

(xii) under the Inter-state Cultural Exchange Programme a troupe from Sikkim visited various places in Karnataka for about a week.

13.10. Mining Education

13.10.01. The Department of Mining Education was in charge of mining education. It ran the School of Mining located at Kolar Gold Fields. The school was started in 1957-58. Its main object was to impart training in mining and mine surveying to candidates selected on an all-India basis.

13.10.02. The Director was the head of the institution who was assisted by a Deputy Director and other supporting staff. Sri Noor Ahmed, Director of Technical Education held the post of Director on an additional charge basis during the year under report.

13.10.03. The total staff strength of the department, at the end of the year, was 40 as against which, the number of personnel in position was 36 of whom 8 belonged to SC & ST.

13.10.04. During the year, 75 candidates were selected and admitted to the first year diploma in Mining and Mine Surveying, of whom 26 were SC and ST. The total enrolment in all the three years of the diploma course was 202.

13.10.05. The performance of students in the examination during the year was as follows :

<i>Year</i>	<i>Strength</i>	<i>No. appeared</i>	<i>No. passed</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
1	2	3	4	5
First year ..	126	120	63	55%
Second year ..	47	47	42	89%
Third year ..	73	72	66	93%

13.10.06. The state government awarded 101 scholarships/freeships of value Rs. 16,440 and the Central Government awarded 41 scholarships of value Rs. 29,706.

13.10.07. The Bharath Gold Mines Limited, KGF, continued to provide facilities for practical training to the students of the school both in underground and mine surveying.

13.10.08. The institution continued to run the hostel, reading room, library and laboratories for the benefit of students during the year under report.

13.11. Flying Training School

13.11.01. The object of the school was to create airmindedness among the youth of the state and to provide flying training to Indian and foreign nationals.

13.11.02. The school was located at Jakkur near Bangalore. It was headed by the principal who was assisted by a Chief Flying Instructor as the head of the flying training section, a Chief Aircraft Maintenance Engineer as the head of the Engineering Section and a Secretary in-charge of administration. Shri B. S. Jayadev, Chief Aircraft Maintenance Engineer, continued to hold the post of Principal on an additional charge basis during the year.

13.11.03. The total staff strength, as at the end of the year was 53.

13.11.04. The revenue of the department including subventions received from Government of India during the year was Rs. 4.25 lakhs and the expenditure of Rs. 8.60 lakhs.

13.11.05. The working of the Flying Training School was guided by an advisory body, consisting among others, the Minister for Education, as Chairman and its principal as the Member-secretary.

13.11.06. During the year under report, flying training was imparted to the following categories :

- (a) Cadets of NCC Air Wing.
- (b) Youth of the State on payment basis.
- (c) Youth of the State on scholarship.
- (d) Hobby flying to holders of private pilot licences.

13.11.07. Besides, providing flying training to the above categories, the school carried out the following :—

(i) Joy flights, (ii) special flights for publicity/ advertisement and (iii) flights required for M/s. Bharath Electronics Limited for testing their radar equipments.

13.11.08. The following table indicates the number of trainees who received training and the number of persons who obtained licences during the year.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>No. on the roll at the commencement of the year</i>	<i>No. admitted during the year</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>No. of persons obtaining P.P. licences during the year</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	NCC Cadets (Air wing)	15	13	28	1
2.	Private candidates on payment basis ..	14	Nil	14	3
3.	Private candidates on Scholarships ..	1	4	5	1
4.	Commercial pilot licence training ..	3	2	5	..

13.11.09. Training was also provided to the following categories for renewal of their licences/improvement of their flying skills; (i) eleven private pilot licences holders

for renewal of their private pilot licences, (i) six unemployed pilots to renew their commercial pilot licences, (iii) an ex-Air-Force Officer to renew his airline transport's licence and (iv) thirty three private pilot licence holders to improve their skills of flying.

13.12. Printing, Stationery and Publications

13.12.01. The Department of Printing, Stationery and Publications was a servicing organisation responsible for (i) printing and supply of forms, schedules, reports publications and nationalised text books, (ii) supply of stationery articles and office equipments to departments and other organisations of government (iii) sale of government publications and nationalised text books and (iv) printing and issue of weekly gazettes of the State Government.

13.12.02. The Director was the head of the department with headquarters at Bangalore. He was assisted by a Joint Director, a Senior Deputy Director, a few Deputy Directors and Assistant Directors and other supporting staff at headquarters. The Department had its Central Press located at Bangalore and four Branch Presses one each at Madikeri, Mysore, Dharwad and Gulbarga. The branch press at Madikeri was headed by an Assistant Director and each of the other three branch presses were headed by a Deputy Director.

13.12.03. The total staff strength of the department was 2,975 as at the end of the year and the personnel in position was 2,771 of whom 379 were SC and ST, 2,731 males and 40 females.

13.12.04. Shri B. N. Ramamurthy functioned as the Director upto 31st May 1980 and thereafter Shri D. Narasimhaiah Joint Director was placed in additional charge of the post of the Director till 7th January 1981 when he was promoted as Director.

13.12.05. The receipts and expenditure of the department during the year under report were Rs. 82.40 lakhs and Rs. 351.51 lakhs respectively.

13.12.06. The main items of work done by the department during the year were :

(a) **Printing Section.**—The Printing Section constituted to be the major wing of the Department. Out-turn of work during the year under report at the different presses is indicated below :

Sl. No.	Item of work	Unit	Central press B'lore	Branch Presses			High court press B'lore
				Dharwad	Gulbarga	Madi-keri	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	No. of pages composed.	in '000s	130	8	5	4	5
2.	No. of impressions printed.	in lakhs	1,123	275	257	145	30
3.	No. of books bounded.	in '000s	9,252	..	1,256	509	6

Among the major printing jobs executed during the year were lottery tickets, budget plan documents and census work. Also monumental works like Viswakosha, Junior Enclyopaedia, Kannada-Kannada dictionary etc., were continued.

(b) **Text book section.**—With the introduction of supply of National Text Books to the student population in the state, the Government Text Book Press at Mysore was unable to cope up with the demand. Hence the services of the Government of India Text book press at Mysore and of many private presses in the state were

enlisted to cope up with the annual demand of the text-books. For meeting the entire demand, additional printing units were being put up during the year under report. They were :

(i) a large branch printing press at Kenchanahalli near Kengeri—Bangalore was being erected,

(ii) establishment of another small branch press at Gulbarga for printing of minority language text books was nearing completion.

The out-turn of Government Text Book Press, Mysore and other presses during the year is summarised below.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	1980-81
1.	No. of Text Books produced (in lakhs)	69.86
.. 2.	No. of titles	127
3.	No. of pages in these books ..	16,917

(c) Stationery and Office Equipments Section.—The supply of stationery articles, forms and registers to the several government departments and autonomous bodies such as Corporations, Board and Universities was the main objectives of the department. During the year under report, 400 Kannada Typewriters and 178 English Typewriters were procured and distributed apart from the other stationery articles, like ; paper, pins, pencils, carbon paper, typewriter ribbon and tags. Similarly, office equipments like duplicators and other items were also supplied.

(b) Gazette Section.— 51 weekly gazettes were printed and issued during the year. In addition, 931 extraordinary gazettes were issued.

13.13. Adult Education

13.13.01. The Director was the Head of the Department with headquarters at Bangalore. Sri Vittal Rai, functioned as Director during the year under report. He was assisted by Deputy Directors, Assistant Directors and other supporting staff at headquarters.

13.13.02. At the field level, there were thirteen district offices, each headed by a District Adult Education Officer. Also, there were nine Rural Functional Literacy Projects in the state each headed by a Project Officer. These projects were being implemented in the following nine districts *viz.*, Bangalore, Belgaum, Bellary, Bijapur, Kodagu, Mandya, Raichur, Shimoga and Tumkur since 2nd October 1980.

13.13.03. Under the state plan scheme, twenty projects with 100 centres each were implemented, of which 6 were under the direct control of the department and the remaining 14 under the control of the State Adult Education Council. Each of these projects was headed by an Assistant Project Officer and other supporting staff and implemented in the districts of Belgaum, Bidar, Bijapur, Mandya, Shimoga, Mysore, Hassan, Kolar, Dharwad, Gulbarga, Dakshina Kannada and Uttara Kannada.

13.13.04. The total sanctioned staff strength of the department, as at the end of the year was 280, of which the personnel in position was 202, of whom 15 were scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

13.13.05. The budget allotment and expenditure of the department, under different heads during the year were as follows :

(Rs in. lakhs)			
Sl. No.	Head of account/Scheme	Allotment	Expenditure
1	2	3	4
1.	Centrally sponsored scheme—Directorate of Adult Education	4.32	4.09
2.	Central Sector Scheme Rural functional literacy programme	60.00	65.26
3.	Funds allotted directly by Central Government to provide agencies	..	3.11
4.	State Plan—Adult Education Programme	49.59	39.80
5.	Non-Plan—Adult Literacy Programme	28.00	25.20
All ..		141.91	137.46

13.13.06. During the year, 4,373 new centres were started with a total enrolment of 1,28,588 illiterate adults in the age group of 15-35 years. The physical progress achieved under various agencies/programmes during the year is given below

1	2	<i>No. of centres started</i>	<i>No. of adults enrolled</i>
<i>Agency/Programme</i>		3	4
1. Rural functional literacy programme ..		2,669	76,959
2. Voluntary Agencies		156	4,634
3. Nehru Yuva Kendras		152	5,068
4. Integrated Child Development Scheme		86	2,580
5. U.G.C. Colleges		110	3,433
6. Directorate of Adult Education ..		780	23,232
7. Karnataka State Adult Council (Plan)		300	9,090
8. Karnataka State Adult Education Council (Non-Plan)		120	3,592
All ..		4,373	1,28,588

13.14. Translation

13.14.01. The main function of the Department of Translation was translating of all Acts, Bills, Ordinances, Statutory Rules, Notifications, Call Attention Notices, Reports, etc., from English to Kannada.

13.14.02. The Director was the Head of the Department. He was assisted by the other supporting staff. The total staff strength of the department at the end of the year was 75.

13.14.03. The following were the main achievements of the department during the year under report :

(i) 21 ordinances, 10 State Acts and 39 Central Acts were translated.

(ii) 43 State Bills and 103 miscellaneous items received from various departments were translated and sent to Government Press for printing.

(iii) The Hindi and Minority Languages branch of the department completed 2,891 pages of translation work.

(iv) The codification branch of the department completed 285 pages of translation work and 91 pages of other miscellaneous work.

(v) The Official Language (Legislative) Commission prepared the revised Legal Glossary containing 40,000 words and sent for printing.

(vi) The Commission also reconsidered the Kannada translations of 7 Central Acts.

(vii) The Code of Civil Procedure 1908 was got printed.

13.15. State Educational Research and Training

13.15.01. The Department of State Educational Research and Training was responsible for improving the quality of school education. With headquarters at Bangalore, it was headed by a Director. Smt. B. Ahalia Achiah functioned as Director during the year under report.

13.15.02. The department consisted of the following eight academic wings, namely:—

- (i) State Institute of Education
 - (ii) State Institute of Science
 - (iii) Educational and Vocational Guidance Bureau.
 - (iv) State Evaluation Unit
 - (v) Audio-Visual Education Section
 - (vi) Educational Technology Cell
 - (vii) Teachers' Training Institutes and B.Ed. Colleges,
- and
- (viii) Text Books' Unit.

The main functions and achievements of these wings are indicated in the following paragraphs.

13.15.03. The State Institute of Education

It was concerned with the qualitative improvement of primary education. To achieve this objective, the following activities are pursued:

(i) academic guidance was given to twelve Teacher Training Institutes in the state.

(ii) the scheme of part time and continuing education under non-formal education was implemented in the districts of Belgaum, Gulbarga, Hassan and Raichur. In all, 200 centres were started and 5,000 children in the age-group of 13-15 years took advantage of the scheme.

(iii) two conferences-cum-orientation programmes were conducted at Hassan and Belgaum and a total of 95 teachers were trained.

(iv) a committee of 9 officers of the Institute, associated with the non-formal education, was constituted to review and revise instruction material developed by DSERT.

(v) eight officers of the institute, involved in non-formal education, were entrusted with the work of preparation of Teachers' guides for the benefit of teachers in non-formal education centres and

(vi) a state level competition for teachers was held in which 14 teachers participated of whom 4 were given cash prizes and three were awarded certificates.

13.15.04. The State Institute of Science

With a view to improve the quality of Science Education the following programmes were conducted for the benefit of teachers and students during the year under report:

(i) 97 institutions participated in the Southern Indian Science Fair held at Balabhavan, Bangalore during January 1981. One teacher and two students from each of these institutions participated in the fair

(ii) four orientation programmes for the benefit of secondary school teachers teaching the subjects of Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics and Biology were conducted at Belgaum, Davangere, Mysore and Tumkur. The duration of the programme was 10 days and 115 teachers were benefitted by this programme.

(iii) an orientation programme in science and mathematics for secondary school teachers of rural and semi-urban areas was organised at Chickmagalur for 10 days during November 1980 in collaboration with the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. 101 teachers of Chickmagalur district attended the programme.

(iv) two training programmes for "Method Masters" of Teachers' Training Institutes were organised and sixty four teachers were benefitted.

(v) three inservice training courses for high school teachers and ten inservice training courses for teaching modern mathematics were conducted. In all, 105 high school teachers and 443 primary school teachers were benefitted.

(vi) seven orientation training courses in science were conducted for the benefit of higher primary school teachers covering almost all the districts in the state for a period of 30 to 40 days commencing on 1st April 1980.

13.15.05. The Educational and Vocational Guidance Bureau

The main activities of the Bureau during the year could be summarised as follows:

(i) two-day orientation programmes on guidance for the benefit of B.Ed. students were conducted in 24 B.Ed., colleges in the state.

(ii) a special Career Masters' Training Programme was conducted for 5 days for the benefit of Karnataka Diocesan Schools sponsored by Church of South India.

(iii) two secondary school teachers and one assistant educational officer were deputed to undergo diploma in vocational guidance course at the National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi, for a period of nine months.

(iv) education and vocational guidance was provided to 125 clients through the Occupational Information Centre.

(v) three lakh Cumulative Record Cards were printed and distributed to all the government district book depots in the state, and

(vi) occupational information and other materials required were collected from different universities and factories.

13.15.06. The State Evaluation Unit

(i) During the year the unit completed an analysis of S.S.L.C. Examination results of 1980. It was revealed that the districts of Bangalore (Rural), Hassan and Kolar had very poor performance. Measures, both academic and administrative were formulated to improve the situation.

(ii) the material covering languages and core subjects prepared at the different workshops were reviewed and the sample question papers for VII standard examination were finalised and sent to all the Deputy Directors in the districts.

(iii) one of the officers of the unit was involved as a resource person in the workshop for the preparation of sample question papers for the use of S.S.L.C. examination, both internal and external.

(iv) the academic staff of the unit gave talks on evaluation procedures at different Teachers, Training Institutes in the state.

13.15.07. The Audio-Visual Education Unit

The main functions of the unit were to arrange film shows for the benefit of students in the state. During the year, 2000 educational films of 16 mm. were circulated amongst 400 Audio-Visual Education Centres in the State and about 5 lakh children were exposed to audio-visual education. The other achievements of the unit were :

(i) sanction was accorded to the educational institutions for purchase of audio-visual aids at a total cost of about Rs. 3.00 lakhs.

(ii) about 25 arts and graphic designs on teachers' education were prepared at a total cost of Rs. 1,400.

(iii) about 25 multi coloured exhibits of huge size and a set of photographic displays/exhibits at a total cost of Rs. 12,000 were produced in a 10 day workshop.

13.15.08. The Education Technology Cell

This Unit was concerned mainly with the utilisation and strengthening of the radio medium for making learning more effective and purposeful. During the year, the following activities were carried out :

(i) about 250 primary school teachers drawn from the the districts of Belgaum, Chikmagalur, Dharwad, Hassan, Kolar and Mandya were given 3 days' 'orientation training' on the effective use of education broadcasts.

(ii) an orientation programme was conducted for 50 high school teachers at Hassan on the effective utilisation of educational broadcasts.

(iii) with a view to train teachers to write good scripts for educational broadcasts, a 5 day Radio, Script Writers' Workshop was organised at Bangalore during July 1980 in which 23 teachers participated, and

(iv) the cell was also actively involved in the preparation of radio syllabus, for the educational broadcasts and proto-type programmes.

13.15.09. The Teachers' Training Institutions and B.Ed. Colleges

With a view to improve the working knowledge of inservice personnel and a few private candidates several training programmes were conducted; important among them were :

(i) 6 English Language Teachers' Centres were functioning in the state each conducting one course of 30 to 40 day duration with a strength of 30 to 40 teachers. So far, 6,270 primary school teachers and 1,352 high school teachers were trained from the beginning.

(ii) The Regional Institute of English, Mysore had been conducting 2 courses in a year with a duration of 4 months for the benefit of high school teachers in English. So far 35 courses have been conducted from the inception.

(iii) the Central Institute of Indian Language Mysore conducted 9 months language training course in different languages viz., Telugu, Tamil, Malayalam, Urdu, Gujarathi and Bengali. 30 teachers selected from High schools, Higher Secondary Schools and Junior Colleges were trained.

(iv) there were 47 B.Ed., colleges in the state, the intake of the college being fixed at about 100 each. During the year, about 5000 candidates were admitted.

(v) 30 Physical Education teachers were deputed to B.P.Ed., training at University College of Physical Education, Bangalore.

(vi) 100 language teachers were deputed to pandit diploma course for a period of nine months at Mysore.

(vii) about 20 teachers from each district were deputed to undergo moral and spiritual training of 2 months at Sri Ramakrishna Vidyashala, Mysore.

(viii) ten inservice teachers and 20 private students were deputed to undergo training in dance for 10 months at "Sanathana Kalakshetra", Bangalore and

(ix) twenty inservice teachers and 20 private candidates were deputed to undergo drama training at Chaya Artists' Teachers' Training Institute, Bangalore.

13.15.10. The Text Books Unit

This unit had consisted of the following three sections :

(i) The Educational Research Bureau incharge of preparation of text books.

(ii) The Text Book Committee incharge of bulk purchase of text books and

(iii) The Text Book press at Mysore for printing and distribution of all nationalised text books.

In the re-organised setup which came into being in November - December 1978, the second and third of the sections referred to above were transferred to the control of the Commissioner of Public Instruction, Bangalore and the Director of Printing and Stationery, Bangalore respectively. Only the first section became a unit of the DSERT. The main functions of this section were :—

(i) preparation of school text books and text books for other examinations.

(ii) revision, review, evaluation and editing of text books.

(iii) preparation of Teachers' guide books and students work books.

(iv) framing of syllabus and curriculum of standards I to X.

(v) conduct of workshop and seminars.

(vi) participating in book fairs and exhibition.

(vii) arranging orientation training to text book writers, evaluators and illustrators.

(viii) preparation of material such as glossary of technical terms and basic vocabulary list etc.

(ix) production of children's literature and award of prizes to the best books written for children by conducting competitions.

During the year under report as many as 23 books, 14 books on language subjects and 9 on professional subjects, for the T.C.H. I year and II year classes were prepared bringing the total number of nationalised text books to 485. In addition to the preparation of text books, several projects were undertaken to improve the quality of text books.

13.16. Public Libraries

13.16.01. The department of Public Libraries provides library service to the general public in the state. It was established under the Karnataka Public Library Service Act, 1965. Under Section 36(2B) of the Act, the department also served, among others, as a "Bureau of Copy Right Collections". The department consisted of a State Central Library at Bangalore, which acted as a reservoir of books and periodicals for the 10 City Central Libraries and 19 District Central Libraries in the State.

13.16.02. The State Librarian was the Head of Department who was assisted by Chief Librarian/Deputy Librarian, Administrative Assistant and other supporting staff. As against the sanctioned strength of 976, the number of staff in position was 910 of whom 84 were scheduled castes and 19 scheduled tribes. Shri P. K. Patil held the post of State Librarian during the year.

13.16.03. As against the budget allotment of Rs. 86.89 lakhs, an expenditure of Rs. 81.11 lakhs was incurred. The library cess collected during the year amounted to Rs. 35.00 lakhs.

13.16.04. The State Central Library consists of (a) the State Bureau of Copy Right Collections (b) the State Library for the Blind (c) the State Bureau of Inter-Library Loans (d) the State Bibliographical Bureau and (e) the State Bureau of Technical Service.

13.16.05. Under the State Bureau of Copy Right collections, all the publishers and printers have been requested to send 3 copies of each title published. So far,

15,227 books and 6,276 periodicals were acquired. Books received in this Bureau, were systematically processed and made available to the reading public within the premises of the library. During the year 927 books and 165 periodicals were added to the Bureau's Collection.

13.16.06. The State Library had a special braille collection. These documents were made available to the blind people under special attention of the staff. The total collection of braille books and periodicals were 650 and 60 respectively.

13.16.07. The State Bureau of Inter-library loans has been toned in an intensive way. A catalogue of the recent additions to the State Central Library for the year 1980-81, has been completed and the same has been sent to the major libraries in and outside the state. Books which were not available in the State Central Library were procured on loan and made available to the readers. Many of the City Central Libraries and District Central Libraries have also brought out catalogues of the recent additions to their respective libraries so as to establish a net work of the inter-library loans in an effective manner.

CHAPTER—14

DEPARTMENTS UNDER THE HEALTH AND MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION SECRETARIAT

14.1. Health and Family Welfare

14.1.01. The department was responsible for providing health care facilities to the people through preventive, curative and promotional services and other health programmes.

14.1.02. The department was headed by the Director. At the headquarters he was assisted by 7 Joint Directors, Deputy Directors, Accounts Officer and Administrative Officer. At the Divisional level, each division was headed by a Divisional Joint Director. At the district and sub-divisional level there were District Health and Family Welfare Officers and Assistant District Health and Family Welfare Officers to carry out the Health and Family Welfare Programmes effectively.

During the period under report Dr. J. S. Saxena functioned as the Director.

14.1.03. The total budget allocation of the department during the year was Rs. 4,176.74 lakhs and the expenditure incurred under plan and non-plan schemes amounted to Rs. 612.89 and Rs. 2416.85 lakhs respectively or a total of Rs. 3029.74 lakhs (Provisional).

14.1.04. During 1980-81 sanction was accorded to (a) 50 bedded General Hospitals at Kollegal and Harihar, (b) one Cholera Combat team at Gulbarga, (c) Filariā clinics at Bhatkal and Humnabad taluks, (d) one Primary Health Centre at Neriya in Dakshina Kannada district, (a) three Nutrition Education and Demonstration Units one each at Belgaum, Gulbarga and Mysore and (f) 62 Primary Health Units, 30 Primary Health Centres and Health equipment repairs and maintenance unit, (ii) 20 Primary Health Centres were upgraded to 50/30 bedded Rural Referral Hospitals and (iii) a Flying Squad for enforcement of prevention of Food Adulteration Act.

14.1.05. Medical care was continued to be provided through 1,963 institutions. Number of institutions, doctors, nurses, number of beds etc. during the year was as given below :

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Rations to population</i>
1	2	3
1. No. of institutions ..	1,963	1 : 18,870
2. No. of beds ..	34,774	1 : 1,065
3. No. of doctors ..	3,923	1 : 9,442
4. No. of nurses ..	2,839	1 : 7 beds

14.1.06. All the district hospitals continued to render General and specialised service. They also served as referral hospitals to the taluk level and lower level hospitals/institutions. They were also equipped with X-ray plants, E.C.G. machines and Major Operation Theatres.

14.1.07. Twentynine T.B. Centres/hospitals with a bed strength of 2,150, 3 private T.B. Sanatoria and 4 Private T.B. wards with a bed strength of 645, 2 Mental hospitals one at Bangalore with a bed strength of 885 and another at Dharwad with bed strength of 375—the 200 bedded Kidwai Memorial Institute of Oncology continued to provide specialised medical care to the people. One Leprosy hospital at Bangalore—bed strength being 260 with a physiotherapy and re-constructive survey facility continued to function. During the year under report, lands and buildings of the Gandhi Centenary Leprosy Hospital and Rehabilitation Training Centre at Kondajji in Chitradurga district were taken over by the Government, which would be handed over to Damien Foundation, Belgium for establishing a Model Leprosy Central Centre. The three Epidemic Disease Hospitals at Bangalore, Mysore and Kolar continued to provide treatment for various epidemic diseases. Besides, there were 26 clinics to deal with sexually transmitted diseases and 10 psychiatric clinics which were attached to the district teaching major hospitals.

14.1.08. Fortytwo taluk level General Hospitals, 300 Primary Health Centres continued to provide medical facilities mainly to the rural community.

14.1.09. Under the Bureau of Health Education and School Health, 'School Health Programmes' was merged with the Multipurpose Workers' Scheme during the year under report. The 300 Primary Health Centres implemented the School Health Programme and a total number of 22,577 schools were covered under the programme. Four Divisional Mobile-cum-Dental Specialists' Units continued to provide services to children concerning eye and dental care. During the year under report these units visited 95 Primary Health Centres and examined 42,725 students. During the year Karnataka hosted the "Inter Country Meet on School Health" organised by the "World Health Organisation" South East Asia Region, New Delhi in which 8 countries of South East Asia participated.

14.1.10. During the year under report, the Multipurpose Workers' Scheme (MPW) was implemented throughout the State. Karnataka was the first State to do so. In order to review the functioning of the Multipurpose Workers' Scheme, a Rural Health Cell was also established in the department. As Leprosy was also integrated in the Multipurpose Workers' Scheme, training in Leprosy was being given to all Medical and Para-medical personnel. In order to provide treatment to minor ailments of the rural population the Community Health Volunteer Scheme was implemented in two districts viz., Mysore and Dharwad. Necessary training was being imparted to the Volunteers in the Primary Health Centres and Primary Health Units.

14.1.11. Under the Applied Nutrition Programme the following activities were pursued during the year.

(a) **Prophylaxis against Vitamin—A deficiency.**—The programme was in operation in all the 19 districts. During the year 1980-81, 17,97,172 children in the age group of 1—5 years were administered Vitamin 'A' concentrate.

(b) Supplementary Feeding Programme to Pre-school children.—The programme was in operation in 9 districts in selected 36 Primary Health Centres with the assistance of CARE. It envisaged supply of 560 gms. of Balahar once a week. During the year 47,058 children in the age group of 0—6 years were benefitted.

(c) Nutrition Education and Demonstration.—During the year under report, five Mobile Nutrition Education and Demonstration Units established by India Population Project at Bangalore, Tumkur, Kolar, Chitradurga and Shimoga districts were taken over by the Government. Education materials and flip charts brought out by the CARE were distributed to all female health assistants of the Primary Health Centres.

(d) Diet and Nutrition Survey in Tribal areas.—Under this programme, survey to assess the Diet and Nutritional status of Tribal communities of 'Maruti' Community in Dakshina Kannada district and 'Soliga' community in Mysore district was taken up.

14.1.12. In co-ordination with the Women and Children's Welfare department Integrated Child Development Services/Integrated Family Welfare Services Scheme was implemented in 8 selected blocks/15 selected blocks to provide various services like supplementary nutrition, immunisation, health checkup etc.

14.1.13. The Public Health Institute continued to be the Chief, Component of Health Laboratory Services. The bacteriological section continued to analyse various clinical, pathological specimens for bacteriological findings. Various types of vaccines were also subjected to quality control test in the bacteriological section.

During the year under report, 1,913 samples of water, 1,787 samples of blood, 32 samples of urine and 1,475 samples of stool were examined. A total quantity of 3.20 lakh ml. of anti-cholera vaccine and 0.41 lakh ml. of

anti-typhoid vaccine were produced in the vaccine section. The following table shows various types of vaccines received and distributed by the institute.

(in lakh ml.)				
1	2	3	4	5
	<i>DPT</i>	<i>T</i>	<i>TT</i>	<i>Polio</i>
Quantity received ..	16.20	24.00	4.67	5.40
Quantity distributed ..	13.19	19.13	4.90	8.39

5,888 samples of food and water under prevention of Food Adulteration Act were collected and analysed. The Medico Legal Section analysed 158 Vigilance cases, 830 Spirituous medical preparation samples, 30 blood and urine samples, 1 miscellaneous sample.

14.1.14. During the year under report, 4,50,360 ml. of Anti-Rabies Vaccine of Beta Propiolactine inactivated, and 2,50,800 ml. of Anti-Rabies (BPL inactivated) were manufactured in the Vaccine Institute, Belgaum. 953 Primary vaccinations, 297 re-vaccinations were also done at this Institute.

14.1.15. The Virus Diagnostic Laboratory, Shimoga was mainly engaged in the isolation of viruses and identification of the isolates especially of Kyasanur Forest Disease. A total of 614 blood specimens of suspected human lives were collected and examined in the laboratory. Similarly 8 dead monkeys were autopsied and their specimen were also processed.

14.1.16. The National Malaria Eradication Programme was continued. 5,218 Fever Treatment Depots and 8,953 Drug Distribution Centres were continued to function in the State. A total number of 47,22,433 blood smears were collected and 44,91,002 were examined. The spray operations with appropriate insecticides were continued. During the year under report, the incidence of malaria declined by 18.86%.

14.1.17. Though the State has been declared as small-pox free, as per the recommendations of the International Commission on Small-Pox, 6,37,855 primary and 31,175 re-vaccinations were done during the year.

14.1.18. Cholera continued to be a major public health hazard and cholera control programme was in progress in eight endemic districts of the State. A total number of 16,15,903 inoculations were done during 1980-81.

14.1.19. During the year under report, the State, excepting Kolar district, was free from Japanese B Encephalitis disease.

14.1.20. During the year under report, 21 Leprosy Control Centres, 40 Urban Leprosy Centres, 15 Temporary Hospitalisation Wards 5 Reconstructive units continued to function. Besides, there was a 260 bedded Leprosy Hospital at Bangalore which was providing specialised services such as physiotherapy, reconstructive surgery and treatment for in-patients and out-patients.

14.1.21. Ten Government T.B. hospitals with a bed strength of 2,150, 22 General hospitals having T.B. wards with 614 beds and 3 private T.B. sanatoria and 4 private T.B. wards with total bed strength of 645 continued to provide medical facilities to the T.B. patients. 18 District T.B. centres one each at district headquarters continued to provide free out-patient diagnosis and treatment. 8,30,827 B.C.G. vaccinations were done, 3,60,444 T.B. cases were detected and 3,45,341 patients were under treatment. There was also an 'After-care and Rehabilitation Centre' at Bangalore, which imparted training for one year to ex-T.B. patients, between the age-group 16-45 years, in various handicrafts. Besides providing free medical aid, a stipend of Rs. 75 was also given to such trainee-patients.

14.1.22. The Government Medical Stores was the Central stores for procurement, storing and distribution of

drugs and instruments to various health and medical institutions. During the year under report Rs. 2.88 crores worth drugs were stored and procured. 500 items of drugs and chemicals and 150 items of instruments were stocked at the Government Medical Stores. The Medical Stores continued to cater to the needs of (i) 551 non-billing indenting institutions, (ii) 1,529 package institutions (PHUs) (iii) 2,085 Family Welfare and Health Sub-centres besides other hospitals/institutions such as Public Works Department Hospitals, KSRTC Hospitals, etc. During the year 3,288 Community Health Volunteers of Mysore and Dharwad districts were also supplied with medicines.

14.1.23. Family Welfare Services were continued to be provided through Rural Family Welfare Centres, Urban Family Welfare Centres, Post-partum Centres and other medical institutions. The following table indicates the progress under the Family Welfare programme during the year:

<i>(in numbers)</i>			
<i>Particulars</i>		<i>Target</i>	<i>Achievement</i>
1		2	3
1	Sterilisations ..	1,90,400	1,42,896
2	I.U.D. ..	55,000	54,657
3.	C.C. Users ..	1,23,600	88,293
4.	M.T.P. acceptors ..	..	16,895

14.1.24. Under the Maternal and Child Health Services, Children were immunised against various diseases, like small-pox, T.B. diptheria and tetanus. Pregnant Women, lactating mothers and children were given iron and folic acid tablets as a prophylactic measures against nutritional anemia. The progress achieved under this programme is as shown below:

<i>(in Numbers)</i>			
<i>Item</i>		<i>Target</i>	<i>Achievement</i>
1		2	3
1.	DPT ..	10,00,000	6,85,272
2.	DT ..	7,50,000	7,68,059
3.	T.T. ..	4,00,000	3,42,999
4.	Mother Beneficiaries ..	9,00,000	6,89,135
5.	Children Beneficiaries ..	9,00,000	5,37,378

14.2. Medical Education

14.2.01. The objective of the department was to bestow special attention for medical education including Dental and Nursing education in the state.

14.2.02. The department was headed by the Director. He was assisted by a Joint Director and Two Deputy Directors in the technical matters and by an Administrative Officer in the administrative matters. Dr. Y. P. Rudrappa continued to be the Director of Medical Education during the year under report.

14.2.03. The budget allotment and expenditure of the department during the year were as follows:

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Item</i>	<i>Allotment</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
1	2	3
Plan	76.80	77.50
Non-plan	1,342.21	1,246.92

14.2.04. The Director of Medical Education was in charge of Medical Colleges, teaching hospitals, mental hospitals including the National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences, the Kidwai Memorial Institute of Oncology.

14.2.05. During the year under report, two medical colleges were started bringing the total to 12 Medical Colleges. In addition three dental colleges and two nursing colleges continued to function. Post-graduate degree and diploma courses in various specialities were included in all the four government medical colleges and four of the private medical colleges at Manipal, Davanagere, Belgaum and Gulbarga. During the year under report, post-graduate courses in preventive and social medicine and D.P.H. (Diploma) in public health were introduced in Karnataka Medical college at Hubli.

14.2.06. 18 hospitals were attached to these teaching institutions for practical training.

14.2.07. The training programmes in lab technician maintenance of medical records X-ray technician training etc., were continued during the year. During the year under report, the X-ray technician training course was extended to 3 more government hospitals.

14.3. Indian Medicine

14.3.01. The department was responsible for rendering health care services to the people through the Ayurveda, Unani, Homoeopathy, Naturopathy, Siddha and Yoga system of medicine. The department also administered the following Acts and Rules for regulating the practice of medicine under Indian System of Medicine and manufacturing, distributing and sale of drugs and cosmetics.

(i) The Karnataka Ayurvedic, and Unani practioners Registration Miscellaneous provision Act, 1961.

(ii) The Karnataka Homoeopathic Practioners Act. 1961.

(iii) The Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules thereunder.

Under the provision of the Departmental Grant-in-aid Rules, 1964, the department continued to provide financial assistance to private management/Taluk Development Boards and other local bodies for running colleges, hospitals and dispensaries in Ayurveda, Homoeopathy and Nature cure.

14.3.02. The department was headed by the Director. At the headquarters, he was assisted by an Assistant Director and an Administrative Officer. At the district level, the officers of the Department of Health and Family Welfare continued to be in charge of the local institutions/field work. During the year under report, Dr. Lalitha Michael functioned as Director incharge till 4 th June 1980 and thereafter Dr. J. S. Saksena, Director of Health and Family Welfare Services, held the post concurrently.

14.3.03. The staff strength of the department as at the end of the year is furnished below:

<i>Class I</i>	<i>Class II</i>	<i>Class III</i>	<i>Class IV</i>	<i>All Categories</i>
77	79	449	495	1010

14.3.04. The budget allotment, expenditure incurred and revenue earned by the department during 1980-81, were as follows:

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Item</i>		<i>Budget allotment</i>	<i>Expenditure incurred</i>	<i>Revenue earned</i>
Plan	..	36.80	17.59	..
Non-Plan	..	144.80	129.12	..
Total	..	181.60	146.71	8.79

14.3.05. During the year under report, sanction was accorded by Government for—

(i) upgrading the Government Ayurvedic dispensary at Imangala, in Hiriyur taluk into a six beded hospital, (ii) opening of ten new dispensaries—eight in Ayurveda and one each in unani and Homoeopathy-in rural areas, (iii) Purchasing a mini bus for the use of students of the Government college of Indian Medicine, Bangalore under the Rural Health Education Programme, (iv) increasing the bed strength of the Government Ayurvedic Hospital, Shimoga from 25 to 40 beds, (v) opening a Homoeopathic Medical College at Gulbarga by the Hyderabad Education Society, (vi) setting up a clinical Research Unit in Unani System of Medicine at Sri Jayachamarajendra Institute of Medicine by the Central Council of Research of New Delhi.

14.3.06. Medical care was continued to be provided through three teaching hospitals, viz: Sri Jayachamarajendra Institute of Indian Medicine, Bangalore, a combined hospital, attached to the Government college of Indian

Medicine, Bangalore with a bed strength of 315, (ii) Government college of Indian Medicine Hospital, Mysore attached to the Government college of Indian Medicine, Mysore with a bed strength of 165 and (iii) Taranath college Hospital with a bed strength of 50.

X-ray and laboratory facilities were also available in these hospitals. Apart from these teaching Hospitals, the following district level and mini-hospitals continued to function during the year under report.

(i) Government Ayurvedic Hospital, Bijapur with a bed strength of 50,

(ii) Government Ayurvedic Hospital, Shimoga bed strength of 40,

(iii) Government Ayurvedic Hospital, Belgaum, district with a bed strength of 10,

(iv) Government Ayurvedic Hospital, Chitradurga district—bed strength being 6, and

(v) Government Ayurvedic Maternity Hospital Yadagere, Chikmagalur district—bed strength being 6.

14.3.07. The following table shows the number of in-patients and outpatients treated in these hospitals.

(in No.)

<i>Name of the Hospital</i>	<i>In-patients</i>	<i>Out-patients</i>
1. Sri Jayachamarajendra Institute of Indian Medicine, Bangalore ..	3,767	7,15,515
2. Government College of Indian Medicine Hospital, Mysore ..	2,360	3,73,323
3. Taranath College Hospital Bellary ..	565	1,22,042
4. Government Ayurvedic Hospital, Bijapur ..	781	71,993
5. Government Ayurvedic Hospital, Shimoga ..	525	1,11,500

14.3.08. In the hospitals at Bangalore, Mysore, Bellary and Bijapur, Panchakarma treatment was continued to be provided, for treating certain chronic diseases. Eye clinic at the Jayachamarajendra Institute, Bangalore continued to provide treatment for refractive errors in vision through 'Relax and see' method. As at the end of the year under report, 44,912 persons were treated in this clinic.

14.3.09. Besides Ayurvedic hospitals, 134 Government Ayurvedic dispensaries were also functioning in the state.

14.3.10. Eight Ayurvedic colleges (of which three were Government colleges, four aided and one unaided) continued to conduct degree courses in Ayurveda. The Government colleges at Bangalore and Mysore also conducted post-graduate courses in various subjects, like, Kaya-chikista, Drvyaguna, Rasashastra, Bhaishajyakalpana.

14.3.11. 50 beds were allotted at Sri Jayachamarajendra Institute of Indian Medicine, Bangalore and 25 beds at Government College of Indian Medicine Hospital at Mysore for providing treatment in unani system of medicine. Besides, two hospitals, a six beded unani hospital at Raichur continued to function. 19 unani dispensaries were functioning in rural areas. Oone Government unani Medical college affiliated to Bangalore University continued to conduct degree courses in unani.

14.3.12. One Government Homoeopathic Hospital with a bed strength of 25 and four Government Homoeopathic Dispensaries in rural areas provided medical aid to the people. During the year 1980-81, the number of in-patients and out patients treated in the Government Homoeopathic Hospital were 244 and 71,569 respectively. Six private Homoeopathic Medical Colleges were functioning Medical Colleges were functioning in the State, which conducted Diploma Courses in Homoeopathy.

14.3.13. Three private Nature Cure Hospitals, two at Bangalore and one at Bengeri (Hubli) and one Government Nature Cure clinic which is also at Bengeri (Hubli) were functioning in the State. During the year under report, five candidates were deputed to Gandhi Nature Cure College at Hyderabad for undergoing Diploma Course in Naturopathy.

14.3.14. Medical aid was provided to the people under the Siddha system of medicine at Sri Jayachamarajendra Institute of Indian Medicine, Bangalore which was having an out-patient section and a ten bedded in-patient wing.

14.3.15. Two five bedded yoga wings, one at Sri Jayachamarajendra Institute of Indian Medicine, Bangalore and another at Government College of Indian Medicine, Mysore continued to conduct research on curing some of the chronic diseases through yoga therapy.

14.3.16. Nurses' training course in Ayurveda and Pharmacist training course in Ayurveda and unani were continued to be conducted. The number of candidates trained under these courses during the year were (No): Nurses-2, Ayurveda Pharmacist-20 and Unani Pharmacist-11.

14.3.17. The Government Central Pharmacy, Bangalore was manufacturing ayurvedic and unani medicines and medicines were supplied to the government hospitals, dispensaries and S.M.P. Centres and dispensaries run by the local bodies. During the year under report, ayurvedic and unani medicines, worth Rs. 20.35 lakhs were manufactured. Herb gardens attached to the Ayurvedic colleges at Mysore, Bangalore and Bellary were continued to be maintained.

14.3.18. As at the end of the year 1980-81, the number of Registered practioners in integrated system of Medicine

and Homoeopathy were (No) : Ayurveda-6,972, Unani-368, Integrated System of Indian Medicine-1,512 and Homoeopathy-2,050.

14.4. Drugs Control

14.4.01. The main objective of the department was to ensure that the drugs manufactured and marketed in the State were of standard quality and were available to the consumer at controlled price. To achieve this objective the following Acts and Rules were administered during the year :

(i) the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules thereunder,

(ii) the Drugs and Magic Remedies (objectionable Advertisement) Act, 1954 and Rules thereunder,

(iii) the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 governing the manufacture, distribution and sale of Narcotic Drugs.

(iv) the Pharmacy Act, 1948.

(v) the Import Trade Regulation for the grant of Essentiality Certificates to the pharmaceutical industries,

(vi) the Drugs (Prices control) Order, 1979, and

(vii) the Poisons Acts, 1919 and Karnataka Poisons Rules 1966.

14.4.02. The department was headed by the Drugs Controller who was assisted at the head quarters by one Deputy Drugs Controller, 4 Assistant Drugs Controllers. For administration purposes, the State was divided into six divisions each division headed by Assistant Drugs Controller and each district being incharge of Drugs Inspector. During the year under report, Sri S. S. Kattishettar functioned as Drugs Controller.

14.4.04. The following table shows the staff strength of the department as on 31st March 1981.

(No)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Sanctioned strength</i>	<i>Post filled up</i>	<i>SCs</i>	<i>STs</i>
1	2	3	4	5
Class I ..	29	21	1	..
Class II ..	60	36	1	1
Class III ..	164	144	12	..
Class IV ..	103	78	24	2
Total ..	356	279	38	3

14.4.05. The following table embodies information on the budget allotment and expenditure of the department under various schemes during the year 1980-81:

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Allotment</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
1	2	3
1. Non-Plan ..	38.87	32.32
2. Plan: ..		
(a) State Plan Scheme ..	10.00	9.50
(b) Centrally sponsored scheme ..	6.00	3.43
Total ..	54.87	45.25

14.2.06. During the year under report 107 manufacturing, 3,967 selling premises and 130 hospitals were inspected by the department. Sub-standard quality drugs worth Rs.10,973 were destroyed. Under the enforcement of Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940, 36 prosecutions were launched during the year, of which 7 cases ended in conviction and one case in acquittal. 16 new drugs were permitted to be manufactured by 13 manufacturers in the state. Besides, 74 additional products were also permitted to be manufactured in the state.

14.4.07. Under the Enforcement of Drugs (Price Control) Orders, 1979 a total of 24 prosecutions were launched during the year of which 2 cases were decided

leaving a balance of 22 cases. During the year (1980) 690 Kgs of narcotics were allotted to various pharmaceutical concerns for processing into dosage forms.

14.4.08. 61 poisons licences were granted under the Karnataka Poisons Rules, 1966 which included renewal of licences upto 31st March 1981.

14.4.09. The Drugs testing laboratory continued to analyse all categories of drugs and vaccines. This laboratory tested and analysed legal samples of drugs and cosmetics for their quality and purity as also legal samples sent by other State Governments of Assam, Meghalaya, Pondicherry and Central Government, Medical Stores, Madras etc. Besides, the samples of drugs received from the manufacturing units in the State who did not have the facility for analysis were also analysed in this laboratory.

14.4.10. During the year under report, 3,013 samples were received in the laboratory of which 2,729 were tested. Of the tested samples, 2,132 were of standard quality and 281 were of sub-standard quality and the remaining were partly analysed. A sum of Rs. 1.66 lakhs was collected as testing fee.

14.4.11. The following table shows achievement of the department during the year 1980-81.

Item	No.
1	2
1. Sales licences granted	5,145
2. Manufacturing licences granted	132
3. Cancellation or invalidation	873
4. Inspections	4,304
5. Suspensions	67
6. Contraventions	72
7. Advertisements scrutinised under Drugs and Magic Remedies (objectionable advertisements) Act, 1954.	885

Pharmacy Education

14.4.12. There was one Government college of Pharmacy in the state which imparted courses in D. Pharma B. Pharma and M. Pharma. During the year under report 39 candidates appeared for B. Pharma course and 33 candidates passed. 12 students were selected for M. Pharma course in Pharmaceutical technology, pharmacology, pharmacognosy. Besides, during the year 1980-81, crash training programmes for students selected and deputed by Health and Family Welfare Services and condensed course to inservice pharmacists of the Directorate of Health and Family Welfare Services were also conducted.

14.4.13. Apart from the Government college of Pharmacy 16 private institutions also imparted D. Pharma course. During the year under report, 1,449 students appeared for the final D. Pharma examination of whom 799 passed.

14.4.14. Karnataka State Pharmacy council: During the year under report, 269 new pharmacists were registered taking the total number of pharmacists to 5,259.

14.5. Town Planning

14.5.01. The department was responsible for (a) preparing development plans, extension schemes for development of cities, towns and villages in the state as also (b) conducting necessary surveys for preparing traffic and transportation plans (c) environmental planning and (d) co-ordination and rendering technical opinion/assistance to various organisations.

14.5.02. The administrative set up of the department extended down to district level. The department was headed by the Director. At the headquarters he was assisted by one

Joint Director, two Deputy Directors, 6 Assistant Directors and one Assistant Executive Engineer in technical matters and a Headquarter Assistant in administrative matters. Each of the 4 regions was headed by a Deputy Director and each district was headed by an Assistant Director. Dr.R.M. Malavaiah was the Director during the year under report.

14.5.03. The staff strength of the department during the year under report was as follows :

<i>Class I</i>	<i>Class II</i>	<i>Class III</i>	<i>Class IV</i>
8	15	297	101

14.5.04. The budget allotment and expenditure of the department during the year under report are shown below :

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Schemes</i>	<i>Budget allotment</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
Plan	24.75	4.33
Non-Plan	53.39	40.94

14.5.05. The 'Outline Development Plans' for (i) Vijayanagar Steel Planning Area which covered Bellary, Hospet, Sandur and Vijayanagar Steel Plant area and (ii) Bijapur City were provisionally approved by the Government and (iii) that of Chitradurga was under consideration of the Government. The outline development plans for (a) Bidar, (b) Hassan, (c) Raichur (d) K.G.F. (e) Chikmagalur (f) Udupi (g) Malpe, (h) Karwar and (i) Mandya were under preparation.

14.5.06. The Comprehensive Development Plans for (a) Shimoga-Bhadravathi (b) Hubli-Dharwad, (c) Mangalore and (d) Gulbarga were being scrutinised and those of (i) Belgaum (ii) Mysore and (ii) Dandeli were under modification. The comprehensive Development plans of Bangalore was returned to the Bangalore Development Authority for further processing and that for Davanagere was under preparation.

14.5.07. The Regional Planning Unit and District Planning Units continued to collect data for the preparation of regional development plan of Bangalore Metropolitan Region, Krishna Valley Region, Tungabhadra Valley Region and Cauvery Valley Region and also prepared study maps, charts etc.

14.5.08. Development plans for the urban agglomerations, under the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976 of Bangalore, Mysore, Mangalore, Hubli-Dharwad and Belgaum were being finalised.

14.5.09. Development plans for 40 growth Centres 9 towns and 6 villages were prepared during the year. Physical and planning surveys for the preparation of development plans were conducted for 23 growth centres and 53 towns/villages. During the year 1980-81 base maps for 25 growth centres, 7 towns and 40 villages, extension schemes for 4 towns and 19 villages were prepared.

14.5.10. 167 lay out plans in favour of local bodies, City Improvement Boards and Government were prepared for distribution of sites to siteless and homeless persons and for rehabilitation purposes. 7 layout plans for slum clearance and improvement were prepared. The department also prepared 13 layout plans for industrial purposes, 25 plans for improvement of road intersections 9 plans for agricultural produce market yards and 16 plans for shopping

centres during the year under report. Apart from this 104 lay out plans received from private people were also scrutinised.

14.5.11. Under the Integrated Urban Development Programme, the objective of which was to develop towns having population of one lakh and below (as per 1971 census), project for development of eight towns, viz., Chitradurga, Hassan, Hospet, Raichur, Tumkur, Channapatna, Kanakapura and Magadi were sanctioned by Government of India.

14.5.12. During the year under report physical survey and survey of traffic volume and accumulation in parts of Bangalore City were conducted. Twelve traffic improvement schemes were also prepared. During the year under report an environmental cell to look after the environmental planning and co-ordination, was created.

14.5.13. Technical opinion for conversion of agricultural lands into non-agricultural use was furnished to the revenue authorities in 681 cases.

14.5.14. Opinion in 114 cases was furnished to the District Magistrate under the Karnataka Cinema (Regulation) Rules, 1971.

14.6. Employees' State Insurance

14.6.01. The Employees' State Insurance Directorate was a social security organisation operated in accordance with the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 and the ESI (Medical benefit) Rules 1953.

14.6.02. The department was headed by the Director with headquarters at Bangalore.

14.6.03. The staff strength of the department as on 31st March 1981 was as follows:

<i>Category</i>	<i>Sanction</i>	<i>Filled in</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
1	2	3	4
Class I and II*	308	292	*As bifurcation of Class I and II
Class III	..	582	has not been given the posts
Class IV	..	756	under these two categories have been clubbed together.

14.6.04. The scheme had covered 4.68 lakhs insured workers/family units. As at the end of the year, there were 94 full time ESI dispensaries including two Ayurvedic dispensaries and eleven part-time dispensaries in the State which continued to provide medical facilities, to the insured persons. There were only three ESI Hospitals functioning in the State-one at Bangalore, one at Dandeli and another at Mangalore. The bed strength sanctioned, average number of beds occupied per day, etc., of the three major ESI Hospitals as on 31st March 1981 are given below:

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>ESI Hospital at</i>		
	<i>Bangalore</i>	<i>Dandeli</i>	<i>Mangalore</i>
1	2	3	4
1. No. of beds sanctioned ..	500	24	60
2. No. of beds commissioned :			
(a) General ..	421	24	..
(b) Maternity ..	35	..	..
(c) T.B. ..	44	..	..
3. No. of beds occupied per day	460	..	10
4. Total occupied bed days for the year ..	1,67,900	9,658	3,953
5. Expenditure incurred (in lakhs)	39.10	37.87	7.08

Wherever ESI hospital facilities were not available, beds were reserved in other Government hospitals. The total number of beds reserved for the treatment of insured persons/family units as at the end of the year was 518. Besides, the services of specialists were also available in the ESI hospitals.

CHAPTER—15

**DEPARTMENTS UNDER THE SOCIAL WELFARE
AND LABOUR SECRETARIAT**

15.1. Labour

15.1.01. The department of Labour was responsible for maintenance of industrial peace, administration and enforcement of various Central and State Labour laws and looking after the interest and welfare of industrial workers.

15.1.02. The department had regional, divisional and sub-divisional setup. The department was headed by the Commissioner of Labour, who was assisted at the regional level by Deputy Labour Commissioners, at the Divisional Level by Assistant Labour Commissioners and at the sub-divisional level by Senior Labour Inspectors and Labour Inspectors. At the head office he was assisted by Joint Labour Commissioners, Deputy Labour Commissioners, Assistant Labour Commissioners and other supporting staff. During the year under report, Shri H. Nagaraja Setty functioned as Commissioner of Labour till 6th October 1980; Shri B. Vittal Rao from 6th October 1980 to 31st October 1980 and Shri B. N. Betkerur thereafter.

15.1.03. The budget allotment and expenditure of the department were as follows:

<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>			
Schemes	<i>Budget allotment</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Revenue</i>
1	2	3	4
Non-Plan ..	57.04	54.87	..
Plan ..	6.50	8.03	..
Total ..	63.54	62.90	7.08

15.1.04. The department was responsible for administering 25 enactments of which the following were more important:

(1) The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, (2) The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, (3) The Plantation Labour Act, 1951, (4) The Trade Union Act, 1926, (5)

The Minimum Wages Act, 1948, (6) The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, (7) The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970, (8) The Payment of Bonus Act, 1965, (9) The Employment of Children Act, 1938, (10) The Karnataka Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, 1961 and (11) The Karnataka Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961.

15.1.05. The department was responsible for settlement of industrial disputes through mediation, conciliation, adjudication and voluntary arbitration. During the year under report industrial peace was somewhat disturbed with employees of the Central Government Sector undertakings located in Bangalore going on a prolonged strike in December 1980—January 1981. The following data throw light on the state of the industrial peace during the year under report.

	<i>Strikes</i>	<i>Lockouts</i>	<i>Layoffs</i>	<i>Closure</i>	<i>Retrenchments</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Number ..	39	6	34	12	13
2. Workers involved (no)	1,10,299	7,870	8,727	9,893	399
3. Mandays lost (no)	39,33,034	1,75,880	..	..	..
4. Wages lost (Rs. lakhs)	361.75	43.05	..	..	..
5. Production lost (Rs. lakhs) ..	984.85	361.58	..	..	..

15.1.06. 820 industrial disputes were settled by conciliation during the year and the number of workers benefitted was 53,097.

15.1.07. At the beginning of the year, 2,260 cases were pending adjudication at courts and tribunals. 1,380 cases were received during the year and out of the total of 3,640 cases, 1,026 cases were disposed off leaving a balance of 2,614 cases at the end of the year.

15.1.08. There were 1,513 trade unions at the beginning of the year and 237 trade unions were newly registered and 73 unions were cancelled during the year. Thus the number of registered trade unions on live register at the end of the year was 1,677.

15.1.09. Minimum wages had been fixed/revised by Government for 28 employments during the year, out of 45 employments included in the schedule to the Minimum Wages Act.

15.1.10. Sixteen establishments were registered as principal employers under the Contract Labour Act and 64 contractors were issued licences during the year bringing the total to 201 principal employers and covering about 52,000 contract workers.

15.1.11. The Karnataka Labour Welfare Fund Act which provides for implementation of Labour Welfare measures had on opening balance of Rs. 58,81,681. The contributions received during the year amounted to Rs. 21,17,501, bringing the total accumulations of the fund to Rs. 79,99,182 as at the end of the year under report.

15.1.12. Under the Plantation Housing Scheme, loans and subsidy were given for construction of houses to workers employed in plantations. During the year 72 tenements were completed and 16 tenements were partly completed. So far 720 tenements were constructed and the total amount spent was Rs. 5.69 lakhs as loans and Rs. 4.43 lakhs as subsidies.

15.2. Factories and Boilers

15.2.01. The Department of Factories and Boilers was responsible for ensuring the safety and health of workers employed in factories. These objectives were sought to be achieved through statutory support. Among others, the department was administering the following major Acts viz., (1) The Factories Act, 1948, (2) The

Indian Boilers Act, 1923, (3) The Indian Boilers Regulations, 1950, (4) The Karnataka Factories Rules, 1969, (5) Karnataka Boilers Rules, 1969, (6) The Payment of Wages Act, 1936, and (7) The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961.

15.2.02. The Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers was the head of the department. The department had two wings viz the Factories Wing and the Boilers Wing headed by Deputy Chief Inspector of Factories and Deputy Chief Inspector of Boilers respectively. The state was divided into 17 divisions each headed by an Inspector of Factories. There were 4 Inspectors of Boilers besides two senior Inspectors of Boilers. Shri C. M. Prasad functioned as the Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers during the year.

15.2.03. During the year under report 771 factories were newly registered. Of these 308 factories were registered under section 2m(i), 17 factories under section 2m(ii) and 446 factories under section 85(i) of the Factories Act. About 1,490 factory owners did not renew their licences. A surcharge of 25% was levied on them. Factory Inspectors were asked to take action on these defaulters. The total number of working factories at the end of the year was 13,821. Of these 2,910 factories submitted annual returns. Employment in these reporting factories was 2,71,000. The estimated average employment in 10,911 factories which did not submit returns was 2,60,000.

15.2.04. All the factories covered under the factories Act were covered under the payment of wages Act also.

15.2.05. Provisions regarding safety, cleanliness, welfare, leave with wages, compensatory holidays working hours etc were strictly implemented.

15.2.06. There were 18,607 accidents during the year, of which 31 were fatal accidents and 18,576 were non-fatal

accidents. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 13,740, 38 and 13,702. As a result of these accidents, 68,000 mandays were lost during the year.

15.2.07. Factories employing more than 250 workers were asked to appoint Welfare Officers. Provisions regarding shelter, rest rooms and lunch rooms, canteens etc were enforced.

15.2.08. As on 31st December 1979, there were 1,714 boilers functioning in the state. Licences were issued to 23 boilers during the year. 5 boilers were transferred to other states and 21 boilers were transferred from other states. 1,138 boilers were inspected and fitness certificates issued. Two economisers were newly registered. 4 economisers were inspected and fitness certificates issued. 234 steam pipe line drawings were received and all these were approved. Drawing of 172 boilers were received and all these drawings were approved.

15.3. Employment and Training

15.3.01. The department of Employment and Training was responsible for assisting the employeement seekers and employers and for providing vocational guidance and industrial training. The department had two broad wings viz 'training' and 'employment'. It had a district level set up where employment exchanges were located.

15.3.02. The Director of Employment and Training was the head of the department. He was assisted by a Joint Director (Training) and another Joint Director (Employment), Deputy Directors, Assistant Directors and other supporting staff at the district level, there were District Employment Exchanges headed by Employeement Officers. Shri D. Nagsetty was the Director of Employment and Training and Ex-Officio State Apprenticeship Adviser upto

4th June 1980 and Shri B. V. Katti thereafter. The staff position of the department as at the end of the year was as follows:

<i>Category of posts</i>	<i>No. of posts sanctioned</i>	<i>No. of posts filled</i>	<i>SC</i>	<i>ST</i>
1	2	3	4	5
1. Class I ..	27	25	4	..
2. Class II ..	78	67	7	..
3. Class III ..	1,761	1,431	168	11
4. Class IV ..	514	381	96	7

15.3.03. The budget allotment and expenditure of department during the year was as follows:

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Schemes</i>	<i>Allotment</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
1	2	3
Non-Plan ..	220.24	205.86
Plan ..	20.95	19.17
Total ..	241.19	225.03

15.3.04. The major achievements of the Training Wing of the department during the year were: There were 14 Industrial Training Institutes in the State imparting craftsman training in 24 engineering trades and 2 non-engineering trades with a total intake capacity of 5,812. Four Industrial Training Centres working at the polytechnic premises at Bidar, Belgaum, Karwar and Tumkur were also imparting craftsmen training in some of the trades. During the year 8,290 trainees appeared for the "Trade Test" and 2,762 passed. During the year 4,000 trainees were sent on educational tours and an expenditure of Rs. 80 per trainee was incurred by the department. 1,843 trainees were awarded stipend at the rate of Rs. 40 per trainee, of whom 148 belonged to Scheduled Castes and Tribes. To help rehabilitation of ex-servicemen 20 candidates sponsored by the Director General of Resettlement, New Delhi were admitted in the Industrial Training Institutes, each of whom

a stipend of Rs. 250 p.m. was being paid. Evening classes were conducted for industrial workers under Tribal sub-plan, training courses in carpentry and tailoring were conducted at Kalasa, Mangalore, Ponnampet and H. D. Kote. A sum of Rs. 27.33 lakhs was utilised for purchase of machinery and equipments required by the ITI/ITC. The advanced Vocational Training system introduced in Karnataka during April 1977 with the assistance of UNDP/ILO continued during the year.

The Apprenticeship Training Scheme was being implemented in the state in order to meet the need for trained skilled workers in industry under the Apprentice Act 1961 which imposed statutory obligation on all the employers in the prescribed industries to engage and train apprentices as per fixation issued by the Karnataka State Apprenticeship Adviser. Apprenticeship training was introduced in 78 trades. During the year 7,995 apprentices places were located and 4,857 apprentices places were filled. Out of 2,145 persons who appeared for All India Trade Test for apprentices, 652 passed.

15.3.05. There were 36 Employment Exchanges functioning in the state, each of the 19 districts had one employment exchange. Besides, there were two project Employment Exchanges at Hospet and Kalsa, six Town employment exchanges at Bagalkot, Bhadravathi, Coondapur, Dandeli, Davanagere and K.G.F. one professional and Executive Employment Exchange at Bangalore, one Special Employment Exchange for Physically Handicapped at Bangalore, one State Special Exchange for SC and ST at Bangalore, one Special Cell for Ex-servicemen at Bangalore and three University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau in each University at Bangalore, Dharwad and Mysore.

15.3.06. Under the Vocational Guidance programme, candidates were given help to evaluate their talents and aptitudes for work and match them against occupational requirements. This scheme was implemented

through the Vocational Guidance Units attached to the Employment Exchanges and University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux.

15.3.07. 2,49,649 applicants registered their names with the Employment Exchanges during the year, 2,17,599 applicants were sponsored against various vacancies. 33,818 vacancies were notified to the Employment Exchanges in the State, 6,242 employers used the services of the Employment Exchanges during the year. As at the end of the year 6,07,432 applicants were on live register of the Employment Exchanges. Details regarding other employment exchanges are furnished below:

<i>Employment Exchange</i>	<i>No. of applicants registered</i>	<i>No. of vacancies notified</i>	<i>No. of applicants placed</i>	<i>No. of applicants on the live register at the end of March 1980</i>	<i>No. of employers who utilized the services of exchange</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Professional and Executive employment exchange ..	5,989	3,353	1,372	12,266	960
2. State Special Exchange for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes ..	..	1,354	118	11,505	..
3. Special Cell for Ex-servicemen ..	..	570	130	2,416	..
4. Special Employment Exchange for Physically handicapped ..	885	..	195	2,137	..

15.3.08. Nineteen Vocational Guidance Units attached to the District Employment Exchanges were functioning in the state. These Vocational Guidance Units conducted 4,659 group guidance talks and 77,798 persons

received group guidance, 32,962 persons received individual guidance, 9,987 applications were forwarded to employers for training.

15.3.09. University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux were functioning at the three Universities at Bangalore, Dharwad and Mysore during the year. The Bureaux provided individual information to 6,720 persons and part time employment to 1,254 persons. These Bureaux arranged 18 career talks, 12 career exhibitions and 4 career conferences.

15.3.10. Nineteen Employment Information and Assistance Bureaux were functioning in the state. They rendered employment assistance to the rural community.

15.3.11. Under the 'Employment Information Scheme', the employment exchanges collected information on employment in the organised sector of the economy in the state on the basis of which the following publications were brought out:

(1) Annual Employment Review for the year 1979-80.

(2) Quarterly Employment review for the quarter ended December 1979, June 1980 and September 1980.

(3) Quarterly report on shortage occupations for the quarters ended March, June and September 1980.

(4) Quarterly Report of the working of Employment Exchanges (CNV) Act 1959 for the quarters ended December 1979, June 1980 and September 1980.

(5) Annual report on the working of Employment Exchanges (CNV) Act 1959 for the year 1979-80.

15.4. Social Welfare

15.4.01. The Department of Social Welfare was responsible for ameliorating the plight of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the State. For this purpose

the department formulated and implemented a number of programmes for educational advancement, economic betterment and for providing health, housing and other facilities.

15.4.02. The department had its headquarters at Bangalore with divisional, district and taluk level set up. The department was headed by the Director who was assisted by 3 Joint Directors, two Deputy Directors and other supporting staff at the Headquarters. The Divisional office, with jurisdiction corresponding to the revenue division was headed by the Deputy Director of Social Welfare. At the district level functioned the District Social Welfare Officer who was attached to the Deputy Commissioner of the district. At the taluka level the departmental programmes were executed/implemented through the Block Development Officer who was assisted by a Social Welfare Inspector of the department. For the implementation of the Tribal Project, a Project Officer headed by a Deputy Director of Social Welfare was located at Mysore. During the year under report Sri G. Muniyappa functioned as the Director.

15.4.03. During the year under report, the department had a budget allotment of Rs. 1,422.45 lakhs against which on expenditure of Rs. 1,294.22 lakhs was incurred. Scheme wise details are shown below:

(Rs. in lakhs)		
	Budget allotment	Expenditure
1	2	3
Non-plan schemes ..	946.47	900.95
State Plan Schemes ..	245.00	188.00
Centrally sponsored schemes	230.98	205.27
Total ..	1,422.45	1,294.22

15.4.04. The major activities were: starting and maintenance of hostels, supply of books and equipments, provision of incentives such as scholarships, stipends, prizes

medals running of training centres, supply of sewing machines supply of agricultural inputs, distribution of free house sites, subsidy for construction of houses, community centres and provision of drinking water. The major achievements of the department were the following:—

A. Scheduled Caste

15.4.05. A budget provision of Rs. 735.07 lakhs under-non-plan, Rs. 139.23 lakhs under state plan and Rs. 187.88 lakhs under centrally sponsored schemes were earmarked for the welfare of Scheduled Caste against which, an expenditure of Rs. 737.30 lakhs, Rs. 114.58 lakhs and Rs. 163.10 lakhs respectively was incurred under non-plan, state plan and centrally sponsored schemes during the year under report principal physical achievements under various schemes are as follows: Welfare of Scheduled Castes--selected achievements—1980-81:

Scheme	(Number)					
	Non-Plan		Plan		Centrally sponsored schemes	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

a. EDUCATION :

1. Maintenance of hostels ..	310	310	56	58	..	..
2. Grant-in aid to Provide hostels	111	111	48	48	..	..
3. Residential schools ..	12	12	..	9	..	..
4. Award of merit scholarships ..	6,154	5,507	12,308	20,708	..	..
5. Award of pre-matric scholarships	84,615	1,35,292	30,769	27,092	..	..
6. Post matric Scholarships ..	23,529	16,831	..	21,176	17,291	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7. Stipends to trainees in ITI/ITC (students)		978	766	1,287	942	..	..
8. Starting of Govt. hostels for college students	..	..	..	5	5	..	..
9. Payment of extra boarding and lodging charges		7,600	9,918	2,400	2,228	..	..
10. Depressed class hostels	..	83	83	..	..	..	..
11. Award of S.P.M. Scholarships	..	364	682	..	..	..	..
12. Training centres in self employment schemes (persons)	..	..	..	..	13	..	..
13. Financial assistance to voluntary organisations for construction of hostel buildings	..	..	..	..	5	..	..
14. Award of prize money (students)		..	..	500	62	..	..
15. Pre-matric scholarships to the children, belonging to sweepers and scavengers	..	..	..	..	..	60	37
b. ECONOMIC BETTERMENT :							
1. Maintenance of women welfare centres	..	555	555	86	86	..	..
2. Assistance to individuals to enrol as members of co-operative societies	..	2,000	..	4,000	600	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3. Training centres for women ..	73	73	6	6	..	..
4. Subsidy for improvement of existing agricultural colonies (families)	..	..	..	101	..	..
5. Subsidy to Law, Medical and other professional graduates ..	..	..	25	3	..	..
6. Training in gardening (trainees) ..	..	..	..	29	..	..
c. HEALTH, HOUSING AND OTHER SCHEMES :						
1. Subsidy for construction of houses ..	..	..	280	713	..	..
2. Providing electricity to houses	..	..	714	564	..	..
3. Subsidy for construction of houses to sweepers and scavengers	..	..	83	40	..	..
4. Acquisition of lands for house sites in rural areas (hectares)	..	..	..	0.61	..	..
5. Acquisition of lands for house sites in urban areas (hectares)	..	..	..	1.82	..	..
6. Community Centre buildings ..	..	..	20	27	..	..

B. Scheduled Tribes

15.4.06. For the welfare of Scheduled tribes, a budget provision of Rs. 62.32 lakhs under non-plan, Rs. 25.26 lakhs under state plan and Rs. 22.00 lakhs under centrally sponsored schemes was provided against which the expenditure incurred was Rs. 53.38 lakhs, under non-plan, Rs. 21.47 lakhs under State plan and Rs. 22.17 lakhs under centrally sponsored schemes. Major physical achievements are indicated below:

WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES—TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS—1980-81

Scheme	Non-Plan		State plan		(Number) Centrally sponsored scheme	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
	1	2	3	4	5	6
(a) EDUCATION :						
1. Maintenance of hostels	14	14	3	3	..	..
2. Ashram schools	56	56	..	..	..	..
3. Award of merit scholarships	462	567	692	2,092	..	..
4. Payment of extra boarding and lodging charges (boarders)	100	104	667	548	..	..
5. Grant in aid to private hostels	5	5	..	..	..	..
6. Award of prematric Scholarships	4,615	4,615	6,923	12,277	..	..
7. Stipend to trainees in ITI/ITCs.	..	..	222	145	..	..
8. Award of prize money	..	..	30	18	..	..
9. Award of postmatric scholarships	299	300	..	..	..	..

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(b) ECONOMIC BETTERMENT :							
1. Maintenance of women welfare centres	66	66	19	19	..	..	..
2. Subsidy for professional graduates	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
3. Revival of agricultural colonies	..	..	..	33	..	..	..
4. Supply of inputs to Farmers	..	..	..	151	..	..	..
(c) HEALTH, HOUSING AND OTHER SCHEMES :							
1. Subsidy for construction of houses	..	..	86	3	..	..	..
2. Providing electricity to houses	..	..	29	20	..	..	..
3. Construction of community centre buildings	..	..	1	1	..	..	..

C. Welfare of Denotified and Nomadic Tribes

15.4.07. A budget provision of Rs. 58.79 lakhs under non-plan and Rs. 8.84 lakhs under plan was made for the welfare of denotified, nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes as against which the corresponding expenditure figures were Rs. 36.20 lakhs and Rs. 4.03 lakhs respectively. Three women welfare centres for denotified tribes and 7 centres for Nomadic and Semi-nomadic tribes were maintained. Five drinking water wells were deepend. Subsidy for construction of houses was granted to 69 families belonging to denotified tribes and 12 families belonging to Nomadic and Semi-nomadic tribes. 39 Ashrama Schools for denotified tribes and 49 schools for Nomadic and Semi-nomadic tribes were maintained. 14 Nursery-cum-women welfare centres for denotified tribes and 22 centres for Semi-nomadic tribes were maintained.

15.4.08. The Employment Cell in the Directorate of Social Welfare registered the names of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled tribe candidates and assist them in securing jobs. During the year, 4,914 Scheduled caste candidates and 218 Scheduled tribe candidates were sponsored to various recruiting agencies. As at the end of the year, there were 9,994 Scheduled caste candidates and 234 Scheduled tribe candidates on the live register of the Employment Cell. Seven different training courses under technical, commerce, food craft, gardening, etc., were implemented during the year.

15.4.09. The main objective of Landless People's Project was to settle the landless labourers belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled tribes, denotified tribes and other weaker sections. Lands had been given to these people for cultivation in order to improve their economic conditions.

15.4.10. Thirteen land colonisation projects sanctioned under the Multipurpose Co-operative Rehabilitation Projects continued during the year.

15.4.11. A separate Tribal sub-plan was implemented exclusively for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes. These schemes were implemented in five "Integrated Tribal Development Projects" with headquarters at H. D. Kote, Ponnampet, Udupi, Puttur and Mudigere.

15.4.12. Government have issued instructions to all the development departments and local bodies to earmark a sizeable amount in their budget for implementing various scheme exclusively for the benefit of Scheduled Castes.

15.4.13. The Karnataka Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation established in March 1975 in collaboration with financial institutions and development agencies, provided assistance to eligible persons belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes.

15.4.14. A pre-Examination Training Centre was established in Bangalore during 1973 in order to train candidates belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes, who appeared for competitive examinations. Two training courses were conducted during the year and 46 candidates were benefitted.

15.4.15. A Civil Rights Enforcement Cell was created in the C.I.D. in order to prevent atrocities on Scheduled Castes and to protect Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes from harassment. During the year, 232 cases were reported. Of these, 116 cases were chargesheeted. Of the latter, one case was convicted 2 cases were disposed/acquitted, one case was compounded and 112 cases were pending trial. 103 cases were under investigation and 13 cases were otherwise disposed off.

15.5. Women and Children's Welfare

15.5.01. The Department of Women and Children's Welfare was responsible for the welfare of women and children. It provided social defence measures, probation and aftercare services, special nutrition, and welfare services for the aged and the handicapped. It also administered the following Acts viz., (1) the Karnataka Children's Act, 1964. (2) the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958 and (3) the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956.

15.5.02. The Department had its headquarters at Bangalore. It had three broad wings viz., (1) Women and Children's Welfare, (2) Probation and (3) Welfare of the aged and the handicapped. The Director of Women and Children's Welfare was the head of the department who was assisted by one Joint Director, two Deputy Directors and five Assistant Directors at the headquarters. During the year, eight district offices, headed by Assistant Directors, were created in Bangalore, Belgaum, Bellary, Bidar, Dharwad, Chitradurga, Mysore and Mangalore. Smt. Usha Ganesh was the Director of Women and Children's

Welfare till 12th October 1980. Sri A. K. M. Nayak held additional charge of the post from 13th October 1980 to 5th February 1981 and Smt. Shanthakumari Devaraj took charge thereafter.

15.5.03 The major programmes/activities covered mainly the following areas viz. (1) social defence (2) child welfare (3) women's welfare and (4) welfare of the aged and the handicapped.

(1) Social defence :

(a) **Remand Homes.**—Neglected, destitute, victimised uncontrollable children and juvenile offenders below the age of 16 years in case of boys and below the age of 18 years in case of girls were admitted to the Remand Homes for observation and detailed study. There were 22 Remand Homes in the State ; 21 run by the Government and one by the District Probation and Aftercare Association at Belgaum. During the year, 2,457 boys and 231 girls were admitted into these Remand Homes. The total strength of inmates, as at the end of the year was, 364 boys and 41 girls.

(b) **Certified Schools.**—The period of stay of the children in the certified schools varied according to the order of their commitment but not beyond the age of 18 in respect of boys and 20 in respect of girls. There were 16 certified schools of which four were exclusively for girls. During the year, 868 boys and 158 girls were admitted in these certified schools. Court committed children were also sent to institutions run by voluntary organisations which were recognised as Fit Person Institutions. There were 20 Fit Person Institutions, of which 4 were government and 16 run by voluntary organisations. As at the end of the year, there were 657 children in these institutions. The Institution for the mentally handicapped children, admitted committed children who were mentally retarded.

(c) **Probation of Offenders Act.**—The Central Probation of Offenders Act was in force throughout the State. There were one District Probation Office in each district. During the year, 754 enquiries and 310 supervision cases were received.

(d) **Supervision of Immoral traffic in women and girls and social and moral hygiene programme.**—There were 11 Reception Centres and 7 State Homes for women to receive women and girls who were in need of care and shelter, covering both voluntary cases and those sent by the court under the S.I.T., Act for training and rehabilitation. The reception Centres are short stay homes. During the year under report 450 women, 408 girls and 84 children were admitted in these State Homes and Reception Centres as Voluntary cases. Also 148 women 93 girls and 3 children were admitted under S.I.T. Act as remand and committed cases.

(e) **Welfare services in prisons.**—Four liaison officers were working in the central jails at Bangalore, Bellary, Belgaum, and Gulbarga to render help and guidance to the discharged prisoners with a view to rehabilitate them. During the year, 1979 prisoners were interviewed and 191 prisoners were provided help. There were 59 follow-up cases of ex-prisoners. The ex-inmates of correctional and non-correctional institutions were provided with financial assistance ranging from Rs. 500 to Rs. 800 to purchase tools and equipments.

(f) **Aftercare programmes.**—There was one State Home for men at Hubli and two District Shelters at Belgaum and Mysore for the discharged male inmates from correctional and non-correctional institutions. Training facilities in tailoring and carpentry were provided. During the year 48 new inmates were admitted in these institutions. There were 158 inmates as at the end of the year. There was one aftercare Home for the mentally retarded women at Bangalore to provide medical and psychiatric treatment. During the year, one more aftercare home for the mentally retarded women at Hubli was sanctioned.

The number of inmates in these Aftercare Homes, as at the end of the year, was 89.

2. Child Welfare

(a) **Integrated Child Development Service and Integrated Family Welfare Service Schemes.**—These schemes provided a package of services like immunisation, health, nutrition and non-formal education for the children in the age group 0-6 years and expectant and nursing mothers. Each project would cover 100 villages in a Block. Under this scheme there would be 100 Anganwadis in a block and an Anganwadi would cover about 100 beneficiaries. The Anganwadi was managed by an Anganwadi worker assisted by a helper under the supervision of the supervisor and Child Development Project Officer. The medical and para medical staff consisted of a doctor, 2 lady Health visitors and 8 Auxillary Nursing mothers.

(b) **Home for the Destitute and Orphan.**—Under this programme, financial assistance of Rs. 76.50 per child per month for maintenance and 90 per cent of the cost of the construction of cottages was provided. Destitute and orphan children in the age group 5-12 years were admitted for their education and rehabilitation. During the year 52 new cottages, including 9 additional cottages were sanctioned. The total expenditure of these cottages was about Rs. 38.00 lakhs.

(c) **Special Nutrition Programme.**—This scheme, sponsored by Government of India aimed at providing supplementary nutrition to children in the age group of 0-6 years and pregnant and nursing mothers whose family income was less than Rs. 250 per month. During the year, the scheme was extended to 30 more towns bringing the total to 109 towns and 28 tribal blocks. 30 more feeding centres were sanctioned during the year bringing the total feeding centres to 1,679. The total number of beneficiaries during the year was 3.37 lakhs.

The scale of diet was 225 ml of milk per day per child in the age group of 0-1 year and 112 ml. of milk and 2 slices

of bread per day per head for children in the age group of 1-6 years and expectant and nursing mothers. The department started distributing energy food in place of bread and milk.

(d) Balbhavans.—The Balbhavan had several activities during the year to bring out the latent talents of the children and to make them interested in recreational activities. Balbhavan had a summer course in creative arts like crafts, paintings, electronics, clay modelling, drama and dance. About 300 children participated in all the programmes. Mini-balbhavans at Rajajinagar, Colespark, Jeevanbeemanagar and Jayanagar—all in Bangalore City were functioning during the year.

(e) Juvenile Service Bureau.—Juvenile Service Bureau at Bangalore. Davanagere, Hubli-Dharwad, Belgaum, Mysore, Mangalore Shimoga, K.G.F. and Gulbarga provided guidance and counselling services to children in slums and school who had psychological or social problems. Child guidance clinics were started in each Juvenile Service Bureau. Play centres were also established.

(d) BIRD Project.—The Bidar Integrated Rural Development Scheme was continued to mobilise women in the development process and to integrate the social development with that of economic benefits.

3. Women Welfare

(a) Financial Assistance to needy women.—Financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 500 per annum was given to needy women for undergoing special vocational training. 472 women received financial assistance during the year.

(b) State Federation of Women's Co-operatives.—The Women's Co-operative federation was registered and the sanction of seed capital by Government was awaited.

(c) Mahila Mandals.—137 Mahila Mandals were sanctioned grant of Rs. 1.02 lakhs for equipment and maintenance.

(d) Financial assistance to promote marriage of institutional inmates.—Destitute and orphan girls of the institutions were provided with Rs. 2,000 in fixed deposit and Rs. 1,000 for the expenses of marriage. Also, financial assistance of Rs. 3,000 per couple was given for the re-marriage of destitute widows.

(e) Self Employment Training Programmes.— Under the self employment Training Programme, a sum of Rs. 90,000 was sanctioned to two voluntary organisations to conduct training programme for 60 women at Bangalore and Ullal.

(f) Working Women's Hostels.—The Government of India provides financial assistance to the extent of 75 per cent of the estimated cost for the construction/expansion of working women's hostels by a registered voluntary organisation. Under this scheme so far 10 working women's hostels were completed and 4 buildings were under construction.

4. Physically handicapped

There were six residential schools run by the department for the deaf and blind children at Mysore, Gulbarga, Davanagere, Hubli and Belgaum. In these schools, children were given education upto the VII standard and also vocational training. There were 402 children in all these institutions as at the end of the year. Voluntary organisations were also running schools at Bangalore, Dharwad, Mangalore and Davanagere. They were given 100 per cent financial assistance towards the salary of the teaching staff and 50 per cent of non recurring expenditure. Physically handicapped students studying from 1st Std. to VIII Std. whose family income was less than Rs. 10,000 per annum were given scholarships by the department. During the year 3,713 students were sanctioned scholarship of Rs. 15.14 lakhs. Financial assistance to the extent of 100 per cent cost of hearing aids, tricycles, artificial limbs, calipers, etc., were given to those physically handicapped whose family

income was less than Rs. 6,000 per annum. 203 physically handicapped persons were sanctioned financial assistance amounting to Rs. 2.41 lakhs. Physically handicapped persons whose family income was less than Rs. 3,600 per annum were given maintenance allowance at Rs. 40 per month. 16,029 physically handicapped and 251 mentally handicapped were sanctioned maintenance allowance amounting to Rs. 165.67 lakhs. The year 1981 was observed as the International Year of the Disabled Persons.

15 6. Backward Classes and Minorities

15.6.01. The Department of Backward Classes and Minorities was responsible for ameliorating the conditions of the backward classes and minorities by providing facilities for their educational and economic betterment.

15.6.02. The department had its headquarters at Bangalore. It was headed by a Director, who was assisted by a Joint Director, four Deputy Directors, two Assistant Directors etc., at the headquarters and by District Officers at the district level. Sri A. K. M. Nayak functioned as Director during the year. Categorywise staff in position as at the end of the year was as follows :

Category	Sanctioned strength	Filled	(no)	
			SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5
Class I	.. 32	26	4	2
Class II	.. 1	1	..	..
Class III	.. 541	424	56	2
Class IV	.. 1,208	1,074	277	33

15.6.03. As against the budget allotment of Rs. 1,105.46 lakhs, an expenditure of Rs. 1,065.26 lakhs was incurred during the year.

15.6.06. The major activities and achievements of the department during the year were as follows :

(i) Hostel Programmes.—All the 53 post-matric hostels (33 for boys and 20 for girls) and 227 pre-matric hostels (211 for boys and 16 for girls) continued to be maintained during the year. Seventeen new hostels (11 pre-matric hostels for boys and 5 post-matric hostels for boys and one post-matric hostel for girls) were started during the year. In these hostels, 75 per cent of the seats were earmarked for Backward class students and 25 per cent for SC/ST students. Besides, 60 pre-matric government hostels and 268 pre-matric grant-in-aid hostels transferred from the Social Welfare Department were also maintained during the year. Strength in the existing hostels were enhanced. An amount of Rs. 0.25 lakh was released for awarding cash incentives to inmates of the hostels who secure first class in public examinations. Under this scheme, 233 students were benefitted. During the year, 27 pre-matric and 13 post-matric hostels were equipped with sports material. An amount of Rs. 19.25 lakhs was placed at the disposal of the P.W.D. towards the construction of ten hostel buildings. An amount of Rs. 1.77 lakhs was released to the managements who undertook construction of general hostel buildings for the welfare of backward classes.

(2) Orphanages.—The administration of orphanages in the State was entrusted to this department. During the year, there were 167 orphanages with a sanctioned strength for 16,672 orphans. An amount of Rs. 2.66 lakhs was utilised for the supply of bedding to the inmates of the hostels.

(3) Reimbursement of loss of fee income to educational institutions/Universities/K.S.E.E.B.—During the year, an amount of Rs. 298.33 lakhs was released for the reimbursement of loss of fee income to educational institutions, Universities, etc.

(4) Scholarship programme.—The scheme of awarding scholarships to students belonging to backward classes continued during 1980-81. This scheme covered students

studying in pre and post-matric classes. 1,26,000 pre-matric and 28,200 post-matric students were awarded scholarships.

(5) An amount of Rs. 14.20 lakhs was utilised for meeting the extra boarding and lodging charges of post-matric students.

(6) Stipends to trainees.—Stipends to trainees undergoing training in typewriting and stenography were paid. An amount of Rs. 1.98 lakhs was spent and 400 trainees received stipend. An amount of Rs. 3.00 lakhs was spent for paying stipends to trainees in ITI/ITC and 450 trainees were benefitted. A sum of Rs. 1.78 lakhs was utilised for maintaining 3 tailoring training centres and for starting 3 new centres. 120 trainees were benefitted under this scheme.

(7) Assistance to Backward class farmers to enrol themselves as members in Primary Co-operative Societies/ P. L. D. Banks.—1,950 farmers were benefitted by this scheme and an amount of Rs. 48,500 was released.

(8) Establishment of Book Banks.—20 book banks were established in colleges for the benefit of backward tribe students and an amount of Rs. 0.87 lakh was released towards implementation of the scheme.

(9) Unemployed youths of Backward Classes were given training in autorickshaw/car/tractor driving.

(10) The Karnataka Backward classes and Minorities Development Corporation continued to implement the schemes for economic betterment of the people belonging to backward classes.

(11) A Backward Classes Committee of Legislators had been constituted for purposes of identifying and recommending to Government the communities, castes and tribes for inclusion in the list of Backward classes.

(1) The Guidance Bureau-cum-Employment Enforcement Cell continued to provide guidance to the educated unemployed youths of Backward classes with regard to job reservations.

CHAPTER – 16

**DEPARTMENTS UNDER THE PLANNING
SECRETARIAT**

16.1. Bureau of Economics and Statistics

16.1.01. The Bureau of Economics and Statistics was responsible for systematic collection of statistical data relating to diverse socio-economic activities in the state and their objective and scientific analysis and presentation. The Bureau maintained liaison with statistical organisation of other states and Central Government and coordinated the statistical activities of various departments of state government and rendered them advice in economic and statistical matters.

16.1.02. The Bureau was responsible for the enforcement of the "Registration of Births and Deaths Act 1969" and the "Collection of Statistics Act 1953". There were no changes in or amendments to the above Acts, during the year.

16.1.03. The Bureau was headed by the Director. He was assisted by six Joint Directors, Seventeen Deputy Directors, Assistant Directors and other supporting staff at headquarters. There was a District Statistical Office in each of the nineteen districts headed by a District Statistical Officer. At the taluk level there was a Junior Statistical Assistant in each taluk office and a Progress Assistant in each Community Development Block. Shri M. B. Nanjappa held the post of Director till 30th November 1980 and thereafter Shri R. G. Bhat, Joint Director was placed in additional charge of the post.

The staff strength of the Bureau at the end of the year was as shown below :

<i>Item</i>	<i>Class</i>				<i>Total</i>
	<i>I</i>	<i>II</i>	<i>III</i>	<i>IV</i>	
Sanctioned strength ..	23	55	1,060	74	1,212
Employees in position..	18	38	739	70	865
Vacant ..	5	17	321	4	347
Scheduled Castes employees ..	3	3	69	18	93
Scheduled tribes employees ..	..	1	7	..	8

16.1.04. The budget allotment and expenditure during the year were as given below :

(Rs. in lakhs)		
<i>Programme</i>	<i>Budget allotment</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
1	2	3
1. Non-plan	74.00	65.14
2. State Plan Schemes ..	0.31	..
3. Centrally sponsored Schemes	11.80	11.60
4. Central Sector Schemes ..	8.89	7.07
Total ..	95.00	83.81

16.1.05. The activities of the Bureau result, by and large, in the preparation and issue of publications. During the year under report, the following publications were issued.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Publication</i>	<i>Printed/ Mimeographed</i>
1	2	3

I. GENERAL PUBLICATIONS

1. Karnataka at a Glance 1979-80 .. Printed
2. Karnataka 1979-80, An Economic Review .. Mimeographed
3. Monthly Economic Newsletters—February 1980 to January 1981 .. Mimeographed
4. Quarterly Bulletin of Economics and Statistics—December 1979 to Dec. 1980 .. Mimeographed
5. Statistical Abstract of Karnataka 1978-79 .. Under print

II. REGULAR REPORTS

1. Annual Administration Report of the Bureau of Economics and Statistics 1979-80 .. Mimeographed
2. Annual Report on the Working of the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969 for the year 1977 .. Printed
3. An Economic-cum-functional classification of Karnataka Government Budget, 1980-81 .. Mimeographed

1	2	3
4.	Brochure on Half Yearly Census of Government Employees as on 30th June 1977, 31st Dec. 1977, 30th June 1978, and 31st December 1978	.. Mimeographed
5.	Brochure on Statistics of Municipalities and Corporations for the year 1975-76 and 1976-77	.. Mimeographed
6.	Estimates of area, yield and production of Principal Crops in Karnataka (1969-70 to 1975-76)	.. Mimeographed
7.	Reports on the International classification of diseases, injuries and causes of deaths in Karnataka during 1978	.. Mimeographed
8.	Report on Sample Surveys on Fruits and Vegetables in Karnataka (1976-77 and 1977-78)	.. Mimeographed
9.	Report on rainfall in Karnataka State for the year 1979	.. Printed
10.	Irrigation Wells Sunk in Karnataka 1976-78	.. Mimeographed
11.	Public Finances of States, in India 1979-80	.. Mimeographed
12.	Season and Crop Report of Karnataka 1976-77	.. Printed
13.	Report on the Administration of the State of Karnataka 1974-75	.. Under printed

III. ADHOC OR OCCASIONAL PUBLICATIONS/PAPERS

1.	A study on dispensation of consumption credit in Karnataka 1975-79	.. Mimeographed
2.	A brief study on non-development expenditure in Karnataka	.. Mimeographed
3.	Impact of the Urban Land Ceiling and Regulation Act 1976 on Land values in Urban Agglomeration in Karnataka	.. Mimeographed
4.	Industrial Investments in Karnataka	.. Mimeographed
5.	Inservice Training of Statistical Personnel—course material (JSAs)	.. Mimeographed
6.	Prevalance of Physical and Mental disabilities Karnataka	.. Mimeographed

1	2	3
7.	Pilot study on area and production of cashew-nut in forest plantations (Coondapur forest division) April 1978—March 1980	.. Typed
8.	Report on Pulses in Karnataka	.. Mimeographed
9.	Report on the Working Group on Potential for increased consumption of power in rural Karnataka	.. Mimeographed

IV. DISTRICT LEVEL PUBLICATIONS (by District Statistical Officers)

- | | | |
|----|---|--------------|
| 1. | District at a Glance 1979-80 (19 districts) | .. Printed |
| 2. | District Economic Review 1979-80 (19 districts) | Mimeographed |
| 3. | District Economic Review 1978-79 (7 districts) | Mimeographed |
| 4. | District Statistical Abstract 1978-79 (4 districts) | under print |

16.1.06. In addition, current data was made available to the State Government, Government of India and Government departments, as for example: weekly and monthly weather and crop reports, crop forecasts, etc. Besides, information was supplied on request to private organisations and individuals.

16.2. Government Computer Centre

16.2.01. The Government Computer Centre rendered data processing service to various departments of Government and other organisations in the public sector.

16.2.02. The budget allotment of the department during the year was Rs. 26.32 lakhs made up of Rs. 18.92 lakhs under non-plan and Rs. 7.40 lakhs under plan schemes.

16.2.03. The following were the important jobs undertaken by the Computer Centre during the year under report.

(1) Processing of the results of Public examinations of S.S.L.C., Ist and IInd year Pre-university course, engineering, degree courses and of commerce examinations.

(2) The pay roll systems of police department, Secretariat Staff, Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Government Computer Centre, Regional Transport Offices, Governor's Secretariat, Visveswaraya Iron & Steel Works etc.

(3) Results of various surveys such as Crop Estimation Surveys, Economic Census, National Sample Survey, Census of Government employees, Vital Statistics, Rainfall data etc., pertaining to Bureau of Economics and Statistics.

(4) Processing of application forms received by Departmental Recruitment Committees of the Departments of Sericulture, Animal Husbandry, Public Works and of Personnel and Administrative Reforms of the Secretariat.

(5) Processing of applications of Class III posts called for by the Karnataka Public Service Commission.

(6) Budgetary Control system in respect of Treasury was done. A system to chase cheque reconciliation at State Huzur Treasury was under progress.

(7) Lending and borrowing of Land Development Bank.

(8) Inventory control for the Visveswaraya Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravathi.

(9) Provident fund accounting, financial accounting and depreciation accounting of Karnataka State Road Transport Corporation.

(10) Property tax demand notice of Bangalore City Corporation.

(11) Tax collection records of Motor Vehicles Department.

(12) Processing of the data in respect of statistical surveys undertaken by the Town Planning Department and Health and Family Welfare Department.

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